

MPs criticize Thorpe plan to attend assembly

Jeremy Thorpe's intention to attend the Liberal Assembly in Southport today has angered parliamentary colleagues and most of the party's officers. The 10 MPs in Southport voted yesterday to Mr David Steel that they wished their former leader should stay away. Absent MPs were said to share that view.

Liberal officials upset by silence advice

Fred Emery, Liberal Assembly secretary, said that Mr Thorpe's intention to attend the assembly today, at the charges of cost and inconvenience to the party, has been a disappointment. He said that the party's officers, who are not in the habit of attending the assembly, are disappointed that Mr Thorpe should be absent. Two absent MPs were said to share that view.



Mr Thorpe yesterday: His colleagues are angry.

well as Mr Steel, who has been asked to stay away, two MPs, Mr David Steel and Mr John Grieve, have tried to persuade Mr Thorpe to stay away. They are Mr Grieve and Mr Grieve.

Liberal MPs' anger and frustration is exacerbated by the fact that Mr Thorpe has been away from the party for more than a month, and the party leaders have been unable to get him back. Mr Thorpe has been away from the party for more than a month, and the party leaders have been unable to get him back.

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Mr Healey challenged after wages warning

By Michael Handfield
A storm over pay policy at next month's Labour Party conference was signalled last night when the party's left wing came out against the Government's economic strategy.

Earlier Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had stated that the Government's policy was essential if Britain was not to return to increased inflation next year. But last night Mr Norman Ashton, the party treasurer, said that the 5 per cent formula was not acceptable.

It is becoming daily more apparent that Mr James Callaghan and his Cabinet colleagues are in for a rough ride at Blackpool next month. Mr Healey warned the unions that if they had their own way on pay, inflation would be doubled by the end of next year.

He continued: "But the situation could change for the worse later on in 1979 unless the Government's new guidelines are accepted in the present round. If the sort of claims now being made for increases of 20 to 30 per cent, were actually reflected in settlements, the rate of inflation would be doubled by the end of the year."

That was without taking account of the consequences for sterling, he added. "In other words, we should be back in the age of convertibility from which we escaped so recently. And we could not afford to risk our hopes of a return to full employment."

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Eve, a cheetah, with her five cubs, two of them males, born at Whipsnade Zoo a month ago. Their names are Duke, Dandy, Dusky, Dawn and Denise.

Price Commission early warning index on inflation falls to new low

By Derek Hirst
Commercial Editor
The Price Commission's early warning index on inflation trends slid to a new low of 4.4 per cent last month against a 5.8 per cent annual rate in July.

The index had dropped in November to 5.8 per cent, then in February to 7.4 per cent. Last March before progressively sliding to its present level, in August last year it stood at 11.5 per cent.

The commission described last month's figure as "provisional" because minor changes in the price control machinery introduced at the beginning of August have not yet been fully reflected in the calculation of the index.

The index is based on pre-notification of price rises by major companies and is not a true measure of inflation. It is based on pre-notification of price rises by major companies and is not a true measure of inflation.

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new taxation rates, are not reflected in the index and it also has a different composition to official indices like the retail price index.

The commission said that nevertheless the index was pointing to a falling trend in the underlying rate of inflation. The trend ought to show up in the retail price index "in the next few months".

Mr Charles Williams, the price commission chairman, said he could not now see any new upsurge in prices in the shops before the end of the year. "The picture looks rather more encouraging than it did two or three months ago."

The recent strength of sterling and the consequent favourable effect on raw materials prices is helping industry to absorb increases in labour costs without resorting to larger price rises.

But he added: "Nevertheless, prices are still going up, and fast, and we still have to work at getting the inflation rate much lower than it is today."

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Warning to Britain on China arms

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Sept 13
Britain was sharply attacked in the Soviet press today for its willingness to sell arms to China, and warned that such a deal was a clear anti-Soviet move which could spell trouble for the British.

An article in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* said the forthcoming visit to London of Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, was mainly to discuss Chinese purchases of the Russian jump-jet, Chienan tanks and other military hardware.

The paper asked whether London understood that such a deal was far beyond the realm of commerce and was a purely political act of an anti-Soviet character. Judging by press comment in Britain, that was clearly understood, but the British Government was pressing ahead for two reasons.

The first was to make a profit; the second was to warm its hands at the fire of anti-Sovietism. Britain was helping China and so that it would be a more effective adversary of the Soviet Union.

But the paper continued, the "euphoria" in London now over the use of the China card might well be short-lived. China was already coveting everything south of its border, and nobody knew whether it would be a friend or a foe of the West in the future.

Literaturnaya Gazeta referred sarcastically to British statements on human rights, but did not seem at all embarrassed that they were preparing to sell weapons to a country where citizens had no rights at all. The weapons would go directly to those responsible for the genocide in Cambodia, the paper said.

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Some US optimism as summit nears end

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 13
The Middle East summit meeting at Cape David, the presidential retreat in Maryland, is now officially in its final stages. Although Mr Jimmy Carter, the US President, declined to be more specific than that it would now seem reasonable to expect that it will end tomorrow evening.

Another day has passed without a meeting between the three leaders, and presumably one must be held before the end if anything at all has been achieved. Mr Powell said that the summit was "substantially" over.

President Carter and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, met last night and there has been a series of meetings between Americans, Israelis, and Egyptians.

The only time the Egyptians and Israelis have met in a formal session was last Thursday and yesterday Mr Carter found that an unfruitful method of negotiating had been used.

The Jordanians have disclosed that President Sadat of Egypt has had three telephone conversations with King Hussein, who is in London. Since the unsuccessful meeting at Jerusalem last Christmas between Mr Sadat and Mr Begin, the frere of the Palestinians and of the occupied territories on the West Bank and Gaza strip have Michael Knipe writes from

India starts mass cholera inoculation

Delhi, Sept 13—India's ancient city of Varanasi (Benares) was declared a cholera epidemic area today and district authorities have ordered the entire population of 600,000 to be inoculated against cholera, after extensive flooding caused by monsoon rains has left most areas with serious sanitation problems.

Gastro-enteritis, an intestinal sickness usually caused by contaminated food, has killed 14 people in West Bengal, and a cholera epidemic is feared in the northern city of Allahabad.

An Uttar Pradesh state minister told reporters that 25 confirmed cases of cholera had been taken to hospital from a village near Allahabad. Another minister said many suspected cholera cases had been reported in Allahabad's suburbs and at two refugee camps in Varanasi.

The Delhi Government is rushing a million doses of cholera vaccine to West Bengal and medical supplies to other states affected by the floods.

In north and west Delhi, where floodwaters have receded, thousands of people are being inoculated against both cholera and typhoid.

Danish visit

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reign Office questions oil companies sanctions report date approaches

vid Spanier
Bingham report on oil sanctions will be released next Tuesday, the Office announced yesterday. The report is being released at 3.30 pm, after the Exchange closes. This procedure which the Department of Trade follows to investigate various companies when share prices might be affected.

report will be published in summary but unlike most official documents—no advance copies are being made available to the press.

The Foreign Office has been in touch for the second time this week with the management of BP and Shell over allegations that British oil companies were still involved in helping oil to reach Rhodesia, through arrangements to supply the South African company Sasol. BP has denied the allegations, but a spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the matter any further.

It may be that the complexity of all the international arrangements for oil supplies makes the Foreign Office's questions rather difficult for the companies to answer, and that some delay is unavoidable.

Further action by the Government after the report is published is thought to be very likely, but what form this will take has still to be decided.

Case for counter-sanctions, page 16

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Moro murder suspect held

Milan, Sept 13—Police tonight arrested Signor Corrado Alunni, who was wanted in connection with the kidnapping and killing of Signor Aldo Moro, the former Italian Prime Minister, police sources said.

Signor Alunni, who is reported to be a leader of the Red Brigades terrorist group, was arrested in a raid on a flat near the Leaning Tower of Milan's Limata airport, the sources added—Reuters.

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30 passengers on cruise fly home

Thirty of the 213 passengers of the Soviet cruise ship *Litva*, a possible source of a typhoid outbreak, have flown home. A fourth passenger on an earlier cruise has been confirmed as a typhoid victim.

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Case for counter-sanctions, page 16

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'Wise men' for EEC

The problems that will confront a future European Community of 12 should be studied by an EEC group of three independent "wise men", President Giscard d'Estaing has said in a proposal to Community members.

'Express' decision: The *Scottish Daily Express* is to be printed in Scotland again. Pages will be electronically transmitted from the group's Manchester offices.

Chess: Korchnoi comes back into world championship with skillful win.

Cambridge: A two-page Special Report examines a university and city in harmony.

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The search for an original begins here,

and ends here

Dewar's

Dewar's the first to bottle the spirit of Scotland

my to spend 1,000m new tanks

Ministry of Defence is to spend 1,000 million on a new main battle tank for the Army. Up to 1,000 will be replaced by the existing in the late 1980s. It will be fitted with the latest kind of armour, another development.

ton Down tests Bulgarian

'The Times' named secrets case base

The Defence Correspondent of *The Times* disclosed the location of an American military communications base in an article seven years ago, counsel for one of the defendants said at the Official Secrets Act trial.

Output up 2.3 pc

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Kennedy's admirer

Teheran plot claim

Subversives plotted to storm Iran's Parliament last Sunday and French Teheran in blood? a journalist claims in explaining why martial law was imposed.

Output up 2.3 pc

ton Down tests Bulgarian

Porton Down chemical war establishment into the death of Markov, the Bulgarian defector, that the police have ruled out the possibility that he might have been killed by a virus.

Output up 2.3 pc

HOME NEWS

'The Times' disclosed location of base, secrets trial is told

By Craig Steen

A article in *The Times* seven years ago about United States guerrillas in Britain was introduced by defence counsel into the Official Secrets Act trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He said it had named an establishment that he was not permitted to identify in court.

Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, was referring to a ruling by Justice Willes that locations of 52 establishments should not be named, but should be referred to by numbers on a schedule available to the jury. That followed a prosecution request that locations should not be identified.

Lord Hutchinson was cross-examining Squadron Leader Alan Fellowes, the commander of three RAF stations, two of them referred to as numbers one and 19 on the schedule. He produced a copy of *The Times* article, written by Henry Stangor, the Defence Correspondent, looking at the size of American garrisons in Britain and he could identify in court some of the places mentioned that did not appear in the schedule, such as Burtonwood and Alconbury.

Referring to one of the squadron leader's bases as "our present old friend", Lord Hutchinson said it was described in the article as a communications base and as 2130 communications squadron.

Squadron Leader Fellowes agreed that it was "arrogant" and that the article indicated where the base was.

Lord Hutchinson said: "Would you agree that the readership of *The Times* seem to be being given the information where the base is, that it is an American base and indeed

that it is a communications base, the number of the squadron that operates there?"

Squadron Leader Fellowes agreed.

In reply to other questions, Squadron Leader Fellowes said the article came as a surprise to him. He had not realised that the base was the subject of a press article. It was surprising, he added, because he would not have thought it was sufficiently interesting to be in *The Times*.

Earlier, he said he did not know the base was a main communications base for the United States Air Force in Britain. He was responsible for administration, not the operation of those sites, he added.

"In the air force we have a policy: if you do not need to know, you do not ask. I did not need to know, so I didn't ask."

Lord Hutchinson showed the witness a large map he said was issued by the Civil Aviation Authority, commonly known as a hazards map. Would the squadron leader agree, he asked, that the map was issued to every pilot flying across the country because it marked hazards, such as radio aerials?

Squadron Leader Fellowes agreed and confirmed that the names of the stations were given on the map, and that neither was marked as a restricted area.

Lord Hutchinson is appearing for the defence of Duncan Campbell, aged 25, who now works for the *New Statesman*.

With Mr Campbell in the dock are Crispin Aubrey, aged 32, a journalist with the magazine *Time Out*, and John Berry, aged 31, a former reporter in the Intelligence Corps. They face nine charges under sections 1 and 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, concerning the obtaining, receiving and communicating information.

The trial continues today.

Porton tests on defector's death

By Michael Horsnell

Defectives investigating the death of Mr Georgi Markov, the Bulgarian defector, are now working on the theory that he was poisoned by a chemical.

Scientists at the secret chemical defence establishment at Porton Down, Wiltshire, were making tests on tissue samples from his body yesterday in an effort to establish that he was murdered.

Commander James Nevill, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorism squad, asked for scientific help after a post-mortem examination had failed to prove that Mr Markov died from natural causes.

The Porton Down establishment is responsible for research and development work on defence against chemical warfare, and its intervention implies that the police have ruled out suggestions that Mr Markov may have been attacked by an unknown virus.

So far the microbiological research establishment at Porton Down has not been called in.

Mr Markov, aged 49, a broadcaster and a strong critic of communism, died on Monday four days after saying that he had been snatched by a communist agent with a poison-tipped umbrella.

Police appeals for witnesses to the attack in Aldwych, London, and for a taxi driver who drove away the alleged assailant have so far been fruitless.

Inquiries into statements by Mr Markov that he had been threatened with assassination are continuing.

Defectives interviewed Mr David Phillips, Mr Markov's co-author of the political novel, *The Right Honourable*, which will be published by Secker and Warburg early next year.

Mr Markov told Mr Phillips that he had been threatened only six months ago by a young Bulgarian who called at his home in Clapham, London. He also related the incident to his publisher, Mr David Farrer, literary director of the company.

Mr Farrer told me: "The Bulgarian called on him and brought an introduction from someone Mr Markov knew in Germany. Mr Markov had a few drinks with him. After a while the man said: 'I have been sent here to murder you. You know, but I am not going to do it. I am just going to take the money and go'."

Mr Markov took the threat seriously. But generally he thought he was safe in Britain if not abroad.

Mr Alexander Markov, aged 36, his widow, said from their home in Lynette Avenue, that her husband was murdered for political attacks on his native country.

She said: "I have no doubts he was murdered, and there was every reason why someone should want him killed. His work was the motive. His defection caused rage and shock in Bulgaria. He had been afraid for years."

When her husband became ill last week she thought he was suffering from influenza. At that time I thought the umbrella incident too bizarre to take seriously and I think Georgi thought so too," she added.

'Time Out' pins its success on bothering to mention absolutely everything that is going on A decade of being listed as the 'alternative' magazine

By Ian Bradley

Ten years ago an enterprising student at Keele University, Staffordshire, with £70 in the bank produced a four-page sheet listing "alternative" entertainments in London. Today his creation, *Time Out*, now a weekly magazine with a turnover of £1.25m, celebrates its birthday with a 150-page issue.

Mr Tony Elliott, who is now 31, started *Time Out* because he and his friends were frustrated at not being able to find out about the kind of things that interested them. The listing of events on in London, which covers political demonstrations, sports, parties and shopping, as well as the arts, continues to be the basis of the magazine, although there are now also news pages and features.

"We have always been primarily a listing magazine," Mr Elliott says. "We never had listings for editorial reasons. We have succeeded because we have done what no one else has ever bothered to do, and that is absolutely everything that is going on."

Casualty the *Time Out* for many years, but it has been successful. The first issue, which Mr Elliott produced with three friends, sold 5,000 copies and he abandoned his

studies at Keele to concentrate on the magazine. Now it sells 55,000 and has a staff of 60. It recently moved from cramped quarters in King's Cross to spacious offices in Covent Garden. The *Time Out* company, of which Mr Elliott is a director and majority shareholder, recently produced a successful tourist guide to London. There are now plans for a similar guide to New York as a first step towards serving up a magazine for the city.

Since it began, *Time Out* has achieved a number of "scops" including the first interview with Mr Kenneth Littlejohn, the self-styled British spy in Ireland, and revelations about the Angry Brigade and British defence establishments. Last year Mr Mark Rosewell, an American journalist who had been on the staff of the magazine for four years, was deported from Britain for security reasons.

Mr Crispin Aubrey, another member of the staff, is at present facing trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of contravening the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Elliott and most of his staff feel, however, that the magazine's greatest achievement has been in promoting the "fringe" arts rather than in investigative news journa-



Mr Tony Elliott: Looking to New York.

ism. He says: "From the start we have always made our listings columns absolutely free for anyone to use. In that way we have helped to allow new ventures to launch themselves. I think we can claim to have

played a considerable part in the development of arts laboratories, 'fringe' theatre and dance in this country."

As well as retaining the students of the 1960s who were its original readers, *Time Out* has managed to attract younger readers. Its readership is now spread in the 17 to 35 age group, with a heavy concentration in the late twenties. Market surveys have shown it to be an intelligent and rich age group, a fact that has attracted lucrative advertising. Mr Elliott says: "Four years ago we thought it was really clever to break even. Now we are making a profit of 10 per cent of our turnover."

Financial success has brought its troubles. Some of the *Time Out* staff, who are predictably largely young and leaving, feel that it is run too much on commercial lines. Miss Mandy Merck, the copy editor, says: "We are worried that there is too much advertising and that not enough of the profits are going back into the magazine."

There is also concern among some of the present staff about the agreement whereby all those who work on the magazine, regardless of their jobs, are paid the same wage, at present £4,850 a year, is under threat from the management. Last

month *Time Out* lost two executive issues because action by journalists printers over the employment of an art editor at a above parity.

Mr Duncan Campbell, news editor, feels that *Time Out* has lost many of its readers. It had when it more politically committed the early 1970s. He would like to see it develop as a left news magazine not tied to particular political group, admits, however, that that is not its original purpose.

There is clearly a tension between the commercially minded formulae of content on listing entertainments and the staff's desire to make *Time Out* a radical journal. Looking ahead the next 10 years, Mr Elliott says with feeling, "I see a lot of difficulties with it. My dream at the moment is to do something that doesn't employ anyone."

His ambitions still lie in the field of magazine publishing. He should like to launch a new equivalent of the *Esquire*, a really sophisticated, quality magazine, but is not sure if there is a market for it over here. He is rather depressed by the richness of the English said.

The Needle starts a new century

By Philip Howard

A hundred years ago yesterday one of London's most conspicuous and enduring monuments, Cleopatra's Needle, was finally swung into position on the Thames Embankment. A century is merely a brief passage in the life of the ancient obelisk, which has become so familiar a part of the riparian view of London that our eyes pass over it without registering a flicker.

Cleopatra's Needle was old when London was uninhabited tidal swamp. Its connexion with Cleopatra is tenuous. About 35 centuries ago a great warrior pharaoh had a pair of obelisks carved out of rose-red granite at Heliopolis. One of the strangest vessels ever to go to sea was built for the removal. It was an iron cylinder, 92ft long and 15ft in diameter like a monstrous cigar, built round the Needle and called the Cleopatra. It was rolled down the Nile into the Mediterranean but during a gale in the Bay of Biscay the towing steamer had to abandon the cylinder. Six seamen were drowned. Cleopatra's Needle wallowed about until it was picked up by British sailors and towed into Feroil. A paddle tug was sent to bring the Needle to London.

There was hot public controversy about where to put it, but finally the Metropolitan Water Board of Works decided on the Victoria Embankment. Bronze rings and sphinxes were cast for the site, and topical monuments were buried in the pedestal, including portraits of 12 of those considered the proudest Englishmen of the day, a copy of Bradshaw's Railway Guide and a box of hairpins. Since September 13, 1878, the obelisk has become as characteristic a part of the London skyline as the Houses of Parliament and double-deck buses.

The Viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali, presented it to the British nation in 1819, but 50 years later the obelisk was still in Egypt, where it had fallen to the ground. *The Times* observed that England was "in the position of an elderly lady who had won an elephant in a lottery".

In 1877 Sir Erasmus Wilson, a successful London surgeon, offered £10,000 to bring Cleopatra's Needle to London. One of the strangest vessels ever to go to sea was built for the removal. It was an iron cylinder, 92ft long and 15ft in diameter like a monstrous cigar, built round the Needle and called the Cleopatra. It was rolled down the Nile into the Mediterranean but during a gale in the Bay of Biscay the towing steamer had to abandon the cylinder. Six seamen were drowned. Cleopatra's Needle wallowed about until it was picked up by British sailors and towed into Feroil. A paddle tug was sent to bring the Needle to London.

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In 1877 Sir Erasmus Wilson, a successful London

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HERE IT IS: The 1979 Ford Escort

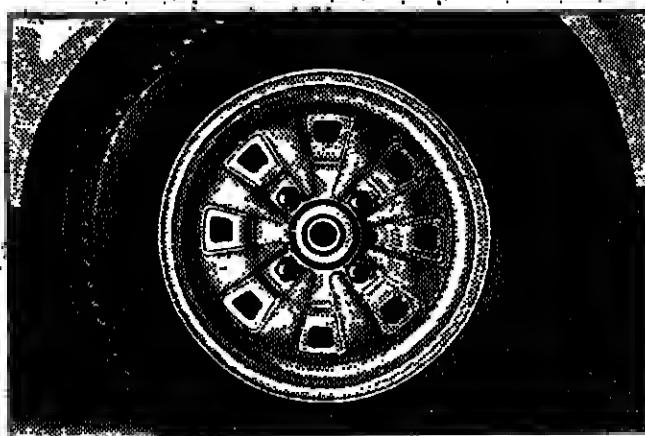
There are many new standard features
on every model

Even the lowest priced Escort
gets many of these features:

- New distinctive road wheels
- New wider track
- Square headlamps
- New sporty black grille
- Intermittent wipe
- New soft-feel steering wheel
- New stylish seat trims



*New wider track gives even better
road holding.*



*New sports road wheels add
to the good looks.*



*Ample room in the back for 2 adults
and a child.*

And every rally-bred Escort
has all these advantages:

- Lively long-lasting engine:
30/50 mph in 11.8 secs (1300 cc)[†]
- Smooth, flexible gear change
- Cruises at motorway speeds
- Safe, precise road holding
- Low running and servicing costs
- 10.3 cu ft of luggage space
- Easy parking:
29.2 ft turning circle

Now at your Ford Dealer

Range and Prices*

Ford Escort Popular.....	from £2,253
Ford Escort Popular plus	from £2,366
Ford Escort L.....	from £2,587
Ford Escort GL.....	from £2,934
Ford Escort Sport.....	from £3,108
Ford Escort Ghia.....	from £3,468
Ford Escort Estate.....	from £2,526

* Maximum prices as at 14th September 1978 including car tax, VAT and seat belts. Delivery and number plates at extra cost. [†] Ford computed figure.



The car illustrated is the 1979 Escort L.

FORD ESCORT



HOME NEWS

Oil drivers' claim raises fear for supplies

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Oil company executives fear a repetition of last winter's protest action by tanker drivers which seriously disrupted the supply of oil and petrol to garages and industry.

The threat arises from a pay claim by the Transport and General Workers' Union, understood to be for a 40 per cent increase to a demand for a five-hour reduction in the working week to 35 hours. The claim comes on top of a commitment outstanding from the 1978 settlement which would add 8 per cent to the industry's annual pay bill.

The TGWU claim, covering about 10,000 men, has been tabled separately to the oil companies: Esso, Shell, Mobil, Texaco, and BP. The companies only obtained a deal within the guidelines earlier this year on condition that a 10 per cent increase in basic rates would be consolidated for over time in November.

That pledge has now been called in at 8 per cent of the wage bill and the oil distributors believe the tanker drivers will reimpose their damaging work-to-rule and overtime ban if it is not accepted.

Oil company executives are keenly watching the development of pay bargaining elsewhere in the private sector, conscious that a breach of the 8 per cent guideline might provoke government sanctions. About two fifths of the oil companies' contracts are with the Government.

The only obvious avenue of a pay conflict, productivity bargaining as permitted under the White Paper on counter-inflation policy, has been rejected in advance by the tanker drivers' union representatives though the companies are expected to make another attempt to change their minds.

The tanker drivers, who earn an average of £110 a week because of long overtime, imposed protest action in January and February in pursuit of their last pay claim.

National Front not to get increase in broadcasting time at elections

By Robert Parker

The National Front is not to be given increased television and radio time for party broadcasts in the next general election campaign. It had hoped for more air time as a result of its plans to put up more than 250 candidates.

Instead, the Front's allocation of broadcasting time will be strictly limited to one five-minute slot on all television channels, and one five-minute slot on national radio, the same as in the two 1974 elections, when the Front fielded 54 and 90 candidates.

That has been decided by the Committee on Party Political Broadcasts, the body with responsibility for deciding what time each party gets of the time allocated by the broadcasting authorities for political broadcasts.

The committee is made up of the most senior representatives of the Labour Party, the Conservative Party, the Liberals, the Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru, the BSC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

It is emphasized that the decision to limit National Front broadcasts to five minutes results simply from applying the established practice and convention of the committee.

The time given to other parties, which may have emerged during elections, is governed by a convention that allows one five-minute broadcast.

Once the two broadcasting authorities have agreed between themselves what time they are making available, the committee meets to work out what share each party will get.

That share is worked out by applying to the three main parties a formula that allows one 10-minute slot for every two million votes that a particular party received in the previous election. On the basis of the results of the last election in October, 1974, it means that Labour, with 11,468,136 votes, will get five 10-minute slots; the Conservatives, with 10,464,675 votes, the same; and the Liberals, with 3,385,800, three 10-minute slots.

The formula is applied in the same way to the SNP and Plaid Cymru, except that it is worked out on a percentage basis. The BSC is considering changing that after the election and putting the national lists on the same footing as the main parties. The way it operates at present, however, means that the SNP will be given three broadcasts, and Plaid Cymru will get one broadcast.

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cast on radio and television where there are 50 or more candidates on nomination day. It is in that category that the National Front falls, because it got only 113,000 votes in the last election and because it has no member in Parliament.

The system, which applies to election broadcasts, and others such as party political broadcasts, should be informed by the Annan report on broadcasting last year as reasonable.

Mr Martin Webster, a leading member of the National Front, said yesterday that the committee was trying to frustrate his party's legitimate electoral rights. He complained that he could not obtain the rule book, and that even if the National Front qualified on existing grounds, the committee would not accept it.

He said the Front intended to make a public issue out of broadcasting time when an election was announced. He said it was demanding two five-minute broadcasts, or one 10-minute slot, at least. He thought that was justified by the history of the Front's active and serious participation in local and national elections and by-elections.

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LIBERAL PARTY ASSEMBLY/SOUTHPORT



Mr Michael Steel, president-elect of the Liberal party, addressing the assembly yesterday. Listening are Mr David St. party leader, Lord Evans of Cloughton, president, and Mr Geoffrey Tordoff, chairman.

Mr Steel calls for tribunal into breaking of Rhodesia sanctions

From George Clark
Political Correspondent

The breaking of Rhodesian sanctions by British oil companies under both Labour and Conservative Administrations was "an appalling example of government failure," Mr Michael Steel, president-elect of the Liberal Party, said yesterday.

Mr Steel, 57, an engineer from Leicester, said the Liberal Party would be demanding an inquiry into the breaking of the sanctions.

That is the most powerful form of inquiry the Government can make, he said, and it would be a disgrace if it did not do so.

Mr Steel told Dr David Owen, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, on Monday that he thought such a high-profile inquiry was needed.

Mr Steel told his parliamentary colleagues of the demand he had made, and they fully supported his action.

There might be difficulties about arranging the kind of inquiry Mr Steel is demanding. The report of the inquiry into sanctions-breaking allegations, which has been conducted by Sir Thomas St. John, QC, is due to be published in the next few days.

Mr Steel, however, takes a broader political view of what he considers to be a grave scandal. "It is so serious that the possible prosecution of individuals or companies should wait until a full inquiry has been completed," he said.

The opportunity for a statement to the Liberal conference came when Mr Steel, who was in Southport for the party's annual meeting, addressed the delegates.

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HOME NEWS

1,000m to be spent on new battle tank to replace the Chieftain

Henry Stanhope, the Minister of Defence, is spending £1,000m on a new battle tank for the Army. In a thousand years, it will be replaced by the existing Chieftain in the late 1980s.

It is known only by its code number, MBT-80, it will be a British 120mm rifled gun, as disclosed in The last month. It will also fitted with the latest Chieftain armour, another first development, which first announced by the Ministry of Defence two years

ago. The biggest equipment project to be announced by the Ministry of Defence, however, is the new tank, which will be the Chieftain, and like the Chieftain will have a conventional tank turret and crew of

even an artist's impression of the finished product has been released by the Ministry. But it will probably not unlike the Chieftain, evolutionary development of the Chieftain which has been in Britain for the Iranian

choice of an engine has been narrowed to two options, the CV-12, a conventional diesel engine under development by Rolls-Royce,

the other is the ACT-1500, an American gas turbine engine which has been built by the United States

the MBT-80. A gas turbine engine promises to be a reliable engine, higher less likely to emit great

amounts of smoke, which has been among the points of criticism levelled at the trouble-

some L-60 engine, whose sorry history has marred the image of the Chieftain.

As turbines, however, consume much more fuel and require a new form of tank technology, so the Army is

weighing its decision for a year. It has been been considered in the United States,

whichever engine is chosen, however, it will produce about 40hp to give MBT-80 a

weight ratio of about 1.5 more than twice that of the Chieftain, with 340hp L-60.

The most difficult decision by the Army was to use the new British 120mm

gun, instead of the 120mm West German smooth-bore weapon.

The Americans recently succumbed to German pressure to arm more than half the XM-1s with a smooth-bore gun, since when there has been some

pressure on Britain to follow suit in the interests of standardizing Nato ammunition.

But the Army has decided that its own operational considerations, the arguments in favour of standardization, which are less convincing anyway in Nato's Northern Army Group, where the British Army of the Rhine is situated.

The last series of trials in the United States confirmed that the British and German guns were comparable in performance against the kind of armour they are likely to encounter in 10 years' time.

Moreover, the conventional rifled barrel offers more flexibility, including the use of high-explosive, squash-head (Hesh) shells which the Royal Armoured Corps has long held to be the most effective against the components of MBT-80s interpenetrable with those of allied tanks where possible.

At one time Britain and West Germany planned to build their next main battle tank together.

A decision to build an all-British tank instead was taken after consideration of an off-the-shelf purchase from West Germany or the United States. But the Ministry is still trying to make the components of MBT-80s interpenetrable with those of allied tanks where possible.

MBT-80 will now enter its £60m Project Definition stage at the Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment in Surrey. The first prototypes should be ready in the early 1980s.

The hull will be built by the Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF) at Leeds, the gun at the ROF at Nottingham and the ammunition at several more ROFs. Altogether, MBT-80 will account for about 2,000 jobs in the ROFs and 10,000 more among component suppliers in private industry.

If a tenth is deducted for research and development costs, each MBT-80 looks like costing £900,000, about three times the price of a Chieftain.

WEST EUROPE

Spain seeks employers' views about economy

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Sept 13

Señor Fernando Abril Martorell, Deputy Prime Minister and the "super-minister" for economics, has summoned leaders of employers and unions to a meeting here next week to lay the ground work for a new economic pact setting out economic guidelines for the next 12 months.

The first meeting, which the minister described last night as "a day of reflection" will be held on Wednesday and will continue into Friday. In contrast to last year's multi-party pact, management representatives are to be consulted directly.

Señor Abril Martorell said he was satisfied with the results obtained under the pact which was negotiated—although he did not mention it—by his predecessor, Professor Enrique Fuentes Quintana with considerable assistance from Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Finance Minister.

The call for the "day of reflection" came only hours after representatives of several management associations expressed doubts about the guarantees of a free economy as defined in the proposed constitution now being debated in the Senate.

Most of the businessmen's representatives suggested that the new pact should cover a period of at least three years, rather than just one, in order to offset the climate of political and economic instability necessary to stimulate recovery.

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The Pope praying at the Vatican grottoes tomb of his predecessor.

Italian plot never existed

Rome, Sept 13.—A plot to kidnap the President of Italy, disband parliament and set up concentration camps never existed, Judge Francesco Amato ruled yesterday.

Randolfo Pacciardi, a former Defence Minister, Edgardo Sogno, a wartime resistance hero, and nine others were cleared of plotting in 1974 to kidnap President Giovanni Leone, force him to disband parliament and set up a govern-

ment of military men and technocrats under Signor Pacciardi. They were also accused of plotting to establish concentration camps and a special tribunal, suspend the legal immunity of parliament members and outlaw extremist groups of the left and right.

Signor Sogno and his associate, Luigi Cavallo, were imprisoned for some time at the beginning of the investigation but were later released.—UPI.

Pope aloft by public demand

Rome, Sept 13.—The Pope, who decided when he took office earlier this month to drop the ritual of being carried in a chair by 12 men to public audiences, has changed his mind and was carried to today's audience.

Vatican officials said today they had received many requests from the public for the return of the chair.—Reuters.

SPD programme for European elections

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 13

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) today demanded that the European Parliament be given powers to legislate independently and to control Community policies made in Brussels.

More rights both for Parliament and for the individual European citizen were central points of the party's programme for next year's European direct elections which it presented to the press today. The West German Social Democrats thus became, as far as can be ascertained here, the first party officially to present such a programme.

Her Willy Brandt, the party chairman, said the European Parliament would at first have to be content with its present limited powers, but that they must be extended. The long-term aim should be "divided responsibility" between the European Council and the Parliament in Luxembourg.

Another long-term aim, he suggested, might be to move the Parliament to Brussels. He said what he had once termed a travelling circus to Community meetings in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg was "a bit much". He added "If one could begin anew, everyone would be for keeping the Parliament and Government together in the same place."

The Social Democrats' programme shared the general goals and ideals which the 11 Community Social Democratic parties expressed in a joint declaration last June, but went much further and was more specific.

On European institutions it said: "Europe is still far too much an affair for governments and bureaucrats. The decisions of the European Community are not nearly transparent enough."

"Although we are all affected by it there is no effective parliamentary control. Nor do the citizens have any chance to participate. We want to change this."

A stronger European parliament was the prerequisite for a democratic Europe, the document continued. It must be given the right to control the policy of the commissions and the execution of community laws: to amend individual clauses in the Budget; to legislate and initiate legislation; to appoint members of the Commission on recommendation of the Council and, where necessary to express lack of confidence in them.

Its position vis-à-vis the Council should be strengthened and the Council should return to the principle of majority decision-making, as foreseen in the Treaty.

The Social Democrats also proposed a "European charter of civil rights" which would eliminate any legal or political inequality between European citizens and give the individual the right to sue the Community before the European Court of Justice if he felt it was infringing on his rights.

They called for freedom for Europeans to move, reside and work in any country of the Community, and for unified legislation on consumer protection and data security.

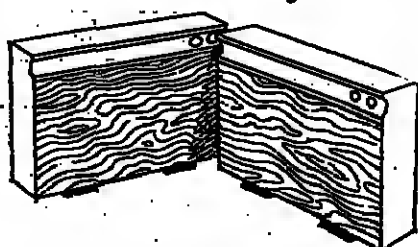
ECONOMY 7

Electricity's new low-price off-peak tariff: how it works, and how it can save you money.

Economy Seven is a completely new off-peak tariff for electric storage heating and water heating.

It gives you seven hours of night off-peak electricity at just over a penny a unit. That's a lower rate than any other domestic tariff.

So if you already have electric storage heating and/or water heating, on a tariff that gives you off-peak electricity at night only, without a daytime boost, it could pay you to switch to Economy Seven right away.



If you have a daytime boost then your tariff has already been kept as low as possible by passing on cost savings in advance of the new tariff, but your Electricity Board will be pleased to advise on how you too might get benefit from Economy Seven.

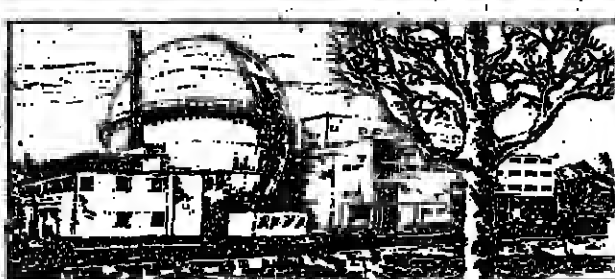
And if you're planning to start electric central heating, then Economy Seven will give you your off-peak units at the lowest possible rate.

And that's only the start of Economy Seven's economies.

During off-peak hours, Economy Seven means lower running costs for everything electric in your home, for example your fridge and freezer which continue to operate during the night.

Economy Seven marks an important new step towards more stable prices for electricity.

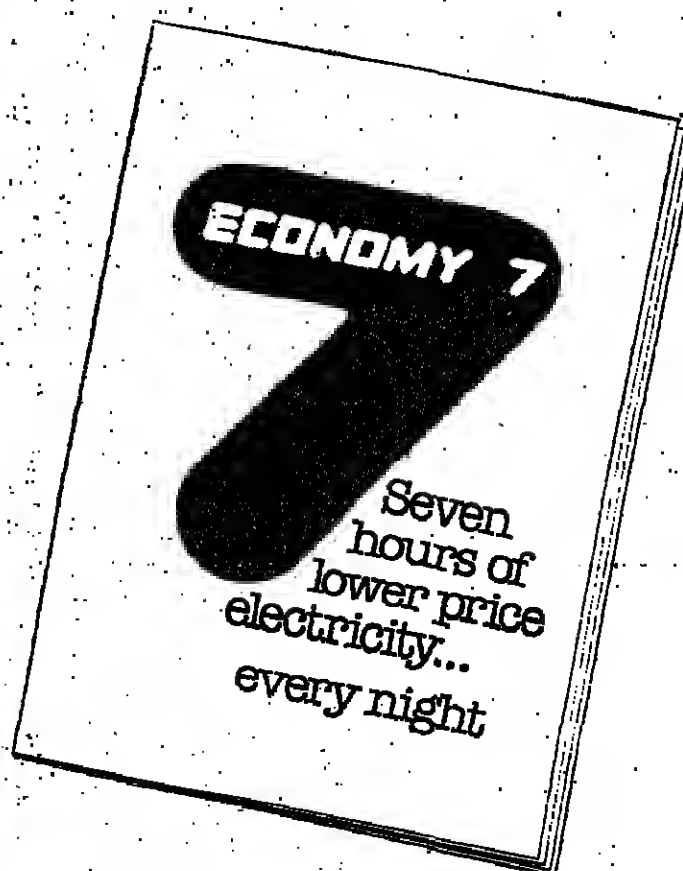
It's the result of improved efficiency in the operation of Britain's big modern power stations, and of the steadily increasing development of nuclear power.



Full information is now available. Ask for details at your Electricity Board shop.

They'll explain how an Economy Seven plan could suit your special needs.

A plan that offers you the cheapest off-peak electricity of all.



Get this leaflet from your Electricity Board Shop.

You're better off all round when you
CHOOSE ELECTRIC

The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

Call for all young people to serve community

Dianna Geddes
Education Correspondent

Every young person should at least one year's service to the community between leaving school and getting a job or going on to further education.

The view was expressed yesterday by Mr Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade, and Mr Alan

Elhurst, Conservative spokesman on youth affairs.

They were speaking at a one-day conference in London on community service organized by a consortium of youth organizations.

Mr Meacher, who emphasized that he was speaking in a personal capacity, has set out proposals for a universal community service scheme for school-leavers in a new book, *Volunteering with a human face*, which is to be published by the end of the year.

He argued that such a scheme would be a "trick" to get rid of the embarrassingly high unemployment rate, Mr Elhurst said. The number of employed school-leavers had fallen from 25,000 in August, 1977 to 243,000 in July of this year.

That was indeed appalling, even if there was full employment he would still support the idea of young people's service at least a year's service to the community.

He would give them an opportunity to get experience of different kinds of work and to give a range of new basic skills, particularly in communi-

cating with people. And it would benefit the community. He did not think that the scheme should be compulsory. He believed that most young people would be willing to take part. A survey of 3,000 young people carried out by the Holland committee last year showed that two thirds of young people would be prepared to undertake community service even if they were given only an allowance equal to unemployment benefit; that was a much higher proportion than those who could not find jobs. Mr Meacher pointed out.

The cost of a nationwide community service scheme for all leavers would not be exorbitant, he argued. The Manpower Services Commission estimated that it would cost £14m a year to provide 15,000 jobs in community service for young people on a grant of £18 a week, that is about £1 for every 1,000 jobs. That would mean £700m a year for the 700,000 leavers in England and Wales if they were paid £18 a week and it would cost much less if paid at unemployment benefit rates of £14.70.

Mr Meacher agreed that a much greater difficulty initially would be finding enough suitable community service jobs to go round. He believed strongly that central government should play no more than a pump-priming and coordinating role and should leave the voluntary agencies to organize any local schemes.

Mr Meacher, who wrote *Rights at Work* and who is an official of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, says the handbook shows workers how to use the law.

Workers and their families had always distrusted the law, and rightly so, his book says. The law was not geared to their needs and the people who administered it were unrepresentative, out of touch and antagonistic to workers' demands. Nevertheless, through political and industrial action, workers had secured legal rights.

"Be aware of any possible legal remedies when submitting a claim and during negotiations, but keep a healthy distance from them," workers are advised.

Rights at Work (Pitman Press, paperback £2.25, hardback £12).

Cruise family rescued
A family of three from Woodford Green, London, were rescued from a burning holiday cruiser on the Norfolk Broads yesterday, after an explosion on the craft.

Teenage jogger dies
Michael Robinson, aged 15, of Redcar, Cleveland, collapsed and died on Tuesday night after jogging one lap round the field at the Sacred Heart School, Redcar.

Minabans given £1,000 by city
Ymouth City Council is to give £1,000 to the Justice for Minabans Campaign. The Minabans are seeking to re-locate their homeland, Oceanud, in the South Pacific, which was made uninhabitable by phosphate mining. They have gained £5.25m compensation from Britain, but are seeking other funds. Portsmouth Council has already agreed to give £3,000.

Fair deal urged for small business
The Small Business Commission has urged a fair deal for small business.

WEST EUROPE

French President urges EEC to pick three 'wise men' to study problems facing Community of 12

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Sept. 13

President Giscard d'Estaing is proposing that the European Community create a committee of three independent "wise men" to study the problems that will confront an enlarged Community.

In a letter to the heads of states of the member countries, made public in Paris today, the French President pointed out that the framework originally meant for a Community of six countries needed serious rethinking in light of the fact that it may soon cover 12 countries. An effort had to be made to adapt the old terms, if efficiency and cohesion were to be maintained after Greece, Spain and Portugal eventually entered the Community.

"The coming to terms of important decisions," the President wrote in the letter, "requires rethinking the Community as a whole, based on the experience of the past 20 years and in view of the future as

we wish it for the construction of Europe.

"This is why I propose to entrust to three wise men the task of exploring the possibilities and problems concerning enlargement of the Community from the point of view of institutions, mechanisms and procedures."

In addition to being independent, the three should have personal experience with the workings of European institutions and be capable of taking a fresh view of problems. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing suggested.

EEC institutions had already run into difficulties when Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined in 1973. The first enlargement resulted in a "high number of Commission members and a slowing down of some procedures," he said.

He suggested that a proposal for a three-man group be discussed by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine before the heads of government met in Brussels in December.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also mentioned that the three might

Lisbon Cabinet's fate to be decided today

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Sept. 13

The fate of Portugal's new government will be decided by Parliament today, after 24 hours. The programme presented by Senhor Nobre de Costa, the Prime Minister, has been attacked by all parties.

If it is not approved by the assembly after five days, President Ramalho Eanes must find another solution to the Government crisis which began with his dismissal of Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Prime Minister, last month.

In view of the intense parliamentary criticism of President Eanes' choice of a non-political man to form a Cabinet of non-party technicians, it is possible that the President, if he is forced to find another Premier, might call upon another Socialist to fill the post. The leader of the second

Bonn refuses to return Croats

Bonn, Sept. 13.—A Yugoslav request for extradition of three Croats accused of terrorism has been rejected by the West German Government. A move expected to effect Belgrade's decision on whether to hand over four suspected members of the

PARLIAMENT, September 13, 1978

Inquiry into sanctions allegations sought

European Parliament
Luxembourg

John Prescott (Kingston-Upon-Thames, Lab.) asked for an urgent European inquiry into the allegations that EEC oil companies and others had conspired to rig the market against Rhodesia.

In contempt of national laws, governments and parliaments, including the European Parliament, he said, had conspired to rig the market against Rhodesia.

During questions to the Council of Ministers about Rhodesia, he asked Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the German Minister of State, to request an urgent joint European inquiry into a European conspiracy.

Herr Von Dohnanyi replied: "The governments of the nine regard the embargo against Rhodesia, the sanctions, as the crucial component in the effort to get a peaceful settlement and transition to majority rule."

John Böhmer (Sheffield, Hailam, C.) will be considering whether there was support two or three months ago for the plight of the European Community's foreign ministers now stand idly by when Europeans in Rhodesia are shot out of the skies and murdered on their farms and homesteads.

Herr Von Dohnanyi—Governments of the nine have made every attempt to contribute to a policy of hoodlums on either side and foreign ministers meet again tomorrow. I assume they will again discuss the matter.

Scottish fear of becoming 'nuclear dustbin'

There was concern in Scotland about the possibility of it being used as a nuclear dustbin for any EEC country which understandably wanted to continue with a nuclear programme, Mrs Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn, Scot Nat) said during questions to the Council of Ministers.

She said that a European Commission report had highlighted 13 suitable sites for radioactive waste disposal and that they all happened to be in Scotland.

Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, German Minister of State and President-in-office of the Council, said the Council would bear in mind this point in making its decisions but the Community did not aim to represent merely the interests of individual nations or regions within those nations.

Obviously the (continued) there may be fears such as Mrs Ewing expresses but the scale of the Community itself allows for a greater degree of efficiency in some economic fields.

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OVERSEAS

Lee Oswald was keen Kennedy fan, widow says

From David Cross
Washington, Sept. 13

Mrs Marina Oswald Porter, the Soviet-born widow of the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, today recalled how her late husband gradually changed from the "polite, neatly dressed and very courteous" young man she married to someone with whom she felt "very uncomfortable."

Mrs Porter, who married Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk in 1961 six weeks or so after she met him, was testifying in public and under oath for the first time about their short married life.

She was surrounded by six federal marshals when she entered a congressional hearing room accompanied by counsel to give evidence before a committee of the House of Representatives investigating the shooting of President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Describing her life in Minsk, where her husband was working as a machinist in an electrical plant, Mrs Porter recalled his warm regard for President Kennedy. "He always spoke very complimentary of Kennedy," she said.

How young and attractive the President of the United States was, she said.

Her husband had also admired Dr Fidel Castro, she testified. In Minsk he had been friendly with Cuban students at the university.

However, she had been nothing unusual about his behaviour while in the Soviet Union, she said.

It was only after they returned to the United States in the summer of 1962 to live in the Dealey-Fort Worth area that he became gloomy.

He arrived in the United States in good spirits, but seemed to become disillusioned when he failed to find a satisfying job, she said.

He had a rifle which he took out regularly to clean, she recalled. On occasion he went out with the weapon concealed under his raincoat to practise his aim.

One day in April, 1963, her husband returned home "very pale and out of breath" late at night and told her he had just tried to shoot General Edwin Walker, a controversial anti-communist crusader who had resigned from the United



Lee Oswald's widow, Marina, is sworn in before the House Committee investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

States Army in 1961. He explained he had tried to kill General Walker because he was a "fascist."

She was very angry and made him promise never to use the rifle again for such a purpose. By this time her husband's behaviour had worsened and there were frequent arguments. He was becoming withdrawn and wanted her not to associate with their erstwhile friends.

Not long after the Walker incident, she saw her husband about to leave home with a pistol. He explained that Mr

Iran journalist claims plot for uprising found

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Sept. 13

A leading Iranian journalist today alleged that it was the discovery of a plan by "subversives" to storm Parliament and "drain Tehran in blood" that led the authorities to impose martial law at the weekend.

Amir Taheri, who is close to official circles, writing in the English language *Kayhan International* said the Government had found conclusive proof that plans to "drain Tehran in blood" had been prepared as part of a well-organized plan of rebellion.

The plan, he said, was set to coincide with the presentation by Mr Jafar Sharif-Esmaili, the Prime Minister, of his new Cabinet to the Majlis (Lower House) last Sunday.

They apparently included the occupation of the Majlis building.

Four people were reported shot dead in the capital last night during curfew hours. Two were soldiers killed while on

Most state governors renominated

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept. 13

Most of the American politicians who put themselves up for renomination in the party primaries yesterday came through safely. Governor Hugh Carey of New York and Governor Ella Grasso of Connecticut both defeated challenges from their lieutenant-governors and Congressmen now renominated.

Most other state governors' fates, or at least were exceptions in the vote count. One exception was in Maryland where Mr Blair Lee, the acting governor, was defeated by a lawyer from Baltimore.

In Washington Mr Marion Barry appears to have defeated Mr Walter Washington, the Mayor, in the fight for the Democratic nomination.

In Minnesota, it appears that Mr Donald Fraser, running for the Democratic nomination for the late Hubert Humphrey's Senate seat, was defeated by a right-wing Democrat, Mr Robert Short.

In the other Senate race in Minnesota, Senator Wendell Anderson won re-election, despite the hostility caused by the fact that as governor he appointed himself senator to succeed Mr Walter Mondale.

In Florida, former Senator Edward Gurney won the Republican nomination to a seat in the House of Representatives, which he had held before going to the Senate. He was President Nixon's most loyal defendant on the Senate Watergate committee.

In New York Mr Fred Richmond, a Democratic Congressman, won re-nomination for his seat, despite the scandal caused when he was arrested in Washington and charged with soliciting a black woman.

Korchnoi comes back into match with skilful win

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Sept. 13

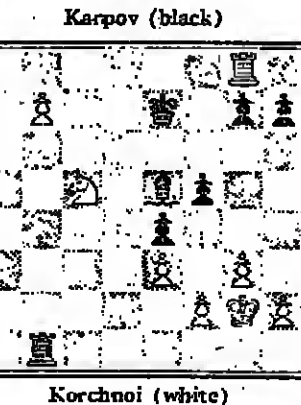
At last Korchnoi has won another game and the match is very much alive.

Overnight analysis had shown that the win for Korchnoi was much more difficult than it seemed at the adjournment. He had sealed 43.F-B4, as everybody expected.

Strangely enough only four moves after the resumption, Korchnoi made a weak move 44.F-B4 which, by placing two pawns on the same rank, allowed Korchnoi the possibility of eventually winning another pawn.

His correct line was 45... B-Q3 where white still would have had winning chances, but a positive win had been analysed out.

As it was, the world champion got into time trouble almost for the first time in the match. At one moment he had to make four moves in three minutes. During this phase, with Korchnoi playing beautiful chess, Karpov's position deteriorated rapidly and a neat knight



Korchnoi (white) Position after 42 moves.

sacrifice by the challenger sealed his fate.

The chief arbiter stood by with a queen in his hand, ready to give it to Korchnoi if he requested a pawn. The challenger then asked him to have four different pieces banded in cash, he wished to promote the pawn instead of a queen. At this place of audacity the world champion decided to resign.

Transvaal reluctant to lift race ban

From Gerald Shaw
Cape Town, Sept. 13

The Transvaal congress of the ruling National Party, which ended in Pretoria today, reflected a strong groundswell of opinion against the sharing of public facilities between the races.

After heated debate, the congress resolved that segregation of the races should remain paramount, with shared facilities the exception. The debate has left confusion about the precise aims of the Government's policy.

Members of Parliament clashed on the extent to which they were prepared to share theatres, parks and sports fields with blacks. The mood of the congress was against opening more white facilities than was absolutely necessary.

Delegates cheered loudly when Mr S. J. M. Steyn, the Minister of Community Development, said the city of Pretoria was acting within its rights by exercising local option and excluding blacks from its new Breynbach Theatre.

When three members of the Verligte (enlightened) wing of the party said the congress should affirm with acclamation

Mr Nkomo urged to accept Smith offer

From Lawrence Pinak
Lusaka, Sept. 13

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian guerrilla leader, is under intense pressure from key African states to put aside his fears of a trap and accept Mr Ian Smith's offer of power.

President Kaunda of Zambia, Mr Nkomo's political guru, argues that the Rhodesian Prime Minister's offer is the best opportunity the nationalist leader is likely to see for some time.

Dr Katunga, supported by Nigeria and Angola, believes Mr Smith is sincere, but Mr Nkomo is not convinced. He fears Mr Smith is trying to lure him back to Salisbury in order to discredit him, as he has already done to the three signatories to the internal settlement, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Mr Smith's original offer, which was made at his secret meeting here with Mr Nkomo on August 10, did not include Mr Robert Mugabe, joint leader with Mr Nkomo of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

Mr Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) while Mr Nkomo was leader until last week's shooting down of a Rhodesian airliner—was viewed as a pragmatic leader, acceptable to the majority.

Mr Nkomo, who heads the Zambia-based Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) wing of the alliance, insists he will not return to Salisbury without Mr Mugabe. He is believed to fear that if Mr Smith did manage to turn the diplomatic tables on

Four Zapu leaders flee to London from Rhodesia

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Sept. 13

At least 320 members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), including 10 of its national executive, have been arrested during the past four days, a Zapu spokesman said today. Four members of the executive have left the country and are now in London.

Several senior members of the People's Zimbabwe African National Union, the internal wing of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu organization, have also been detained. However, neither Zapu nor People's Zanu has been officially banned.

The arrests followed the announcement by Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, that he was taking steps to "liquidate" internal organizations associated with terrorism in the wake of

Dissident scientist to be given Soviet exit visa

From Michael Bieyon
Moscow, Sept. 13

Professor Sergei Polikanov, an atomic scientist who recently announced that he was joining the Moscow dissident group monitoring human rights violations, has been given permission to leave the Soviet Union.

He told Western correspondents that he was going to Denmark within the next two weeks with his wife and daughter. Last week Soviet officials told him he would be given an exit visa valid for a year.

He is going to Denmark because he worked at the Niels Bohr Nuclear Physics Institute in Copenhagen in the 1960s. It is not clear whether he will be allowed back into the Soviet Union at the end of a year.

Several other senior scientists and intellectuals who have protested against the Soviet authorities have been allowed to go abroad on Soviet passports only to find that their citizenship

Court sees man murdered

Port Moresby, Sept. 13.—Papua New Guinea police were today investigating the case of a man who was backed to death during a court case, in the presence of the country's chief justice.

The murder took place on Monday when the court was making an on-the-spot inspection in a village where the man was alleged to have been killed by a dangerous driver.

Sir William Prentice, the Chief Justice, and the court

Transvaal reluctant to lift race ban

that "We are prepared to share facilities," there were shouts from the floor of "Never, never."

The Verligte, it appears, have been trying to nudge the party into a more rapid pace of "desegregation" of public places. The majority view endorsed the status quo, with shared facilities by way of exception, and where the local authority agrees.

In terms of Manohar theory, the question of shared facilities arises when the criterion of "separate but equal" cannot be met and a particular amenity, such as an opera house, cannot be duplicated for other races.

The congress debate was, at times acrimonious with one delegate referring to "Kaffirs" delegates showed a strong conservative against the sharing of toilet facilities.

Mr Louis Nel, a Pretoria member of Parliament, and a leading anti-apartheid activist, said the Verligte was giving a hostile hearing when he appealed to delegates not to play into the hands of South Africa's enemies by giving affront to blacks and encouraging racialism and black-white polarization.

The main address was by Mr P. W. Botha, the Deputy Prime Minister, who holds the defence

Various small text fragments and marginalia on the right edge of the page, including "World Bank" and "OFFICE OF EXTENSION".

a Special Report

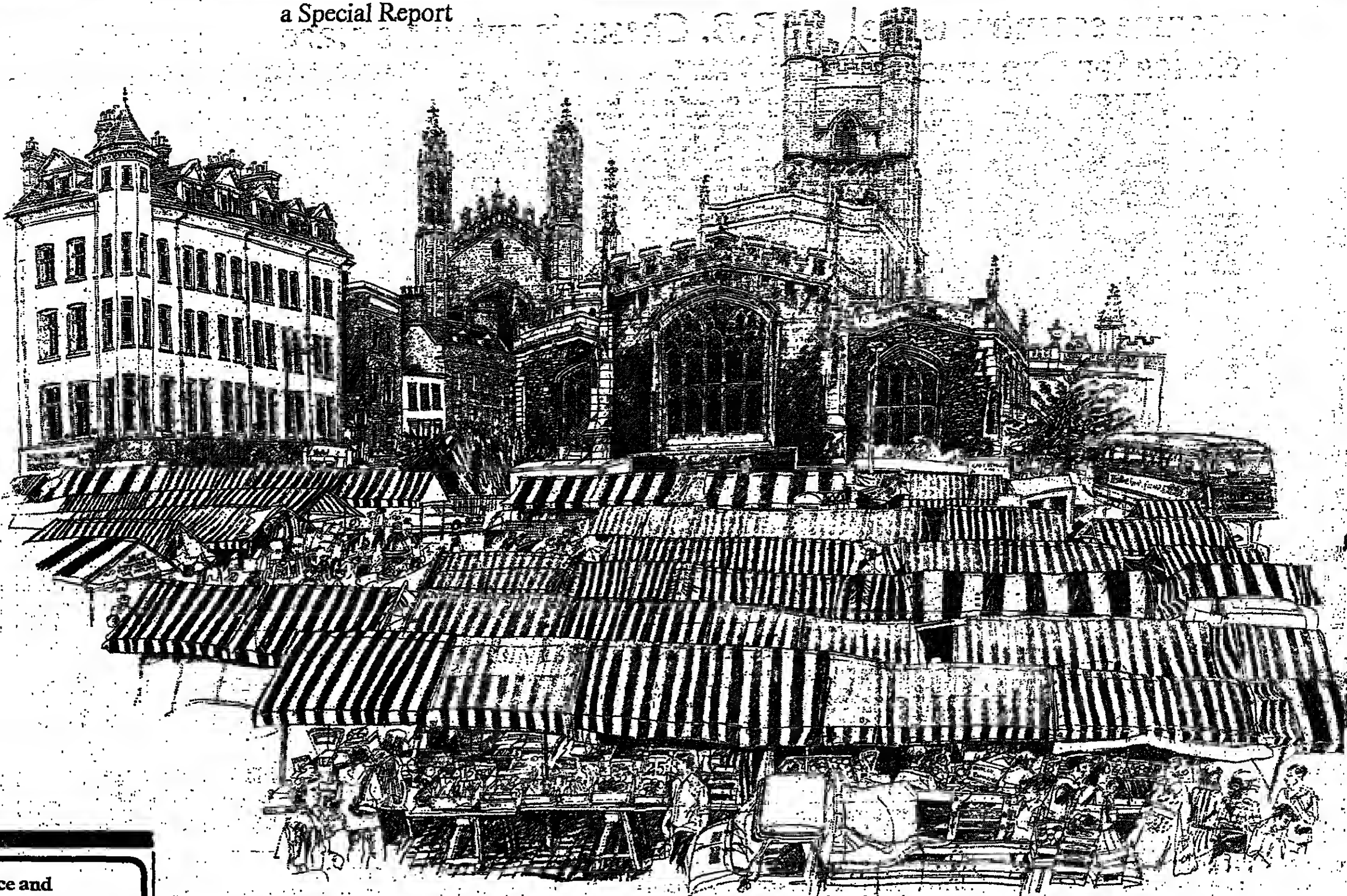


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CAMBRIDGE

Academe and commerce in tune

by Pearce Wright

The university and city of Cambridge probably live as near in perfect harmony as it is possible for town and gown to coexist. This equitable situation is understandable since the good burghers of the town reap benefits from the three million or so visitors attracted to gaze at historic architecture, glimpse at some of the world's first treasures in art and literature or merely marvel at the beauty of the connected series of college gardens and grounds, or the Backs where so many scholars have found inspiration.

Of course Cambridge shares the distinction of being one of the two oldest university towns in the country. But unlike its counterparts, Oxford, it has escaped the sort of large-scale industrial development that also leaves an inescapable imprint on the character of a town or city. Yet Cambridge is making a number of important contributions to the reconstruction necessary for British industry to compete in new technologies.

Planning policies have deliberately discouraged blight that could be caused by traditional heavy industries. But the agricultural, agro-chemical and animal feedstuff manufacturers like Ciba-Geigy, Fisons and Spillers are much in prominence in the surrounding districts.

Their presence reflects more than the fact that Cambridge lies in the rich agricultural heartlands of East Anglia. For there is a great deal of research into animal and plant breeding carried out by the appropriate institutes in Cambridge, quite distinct from the more strictly academic work of university departments.

The stimulus of this sort of environment is not restricted to agriculture. A few miles to the south-east of the town lies Hinxton Hall, which houses laboratories of the Tube Investments group of companies. Although their prime interest is understanding the properties of metals, scientists at Hinxton Hall have worked for some years with academic research groups at the Cavendish in perfecting new instruments for analysing the structures of materials. Many other examples of cross-fertilisation exist.

Fruitful relationships of this sort between academe and commerce have evolved in the past with no great preconceived notions of forging rigid links between university and industry. Indeed the most direct industrial activity of the university could arguably be listed as

the granting 444 years ago to Cambridge University by Henry VIII of the right to print and sell all manner of books. Thus the foundation was laid of one of the world's finest publishing houses.

The most recent direct venture in industry is a very different affair. It came from proposals by a group working with Sir Nevill Martin (then Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics), for creating a science-based industry close to Cambridge.

The purpose would be to collaborate with industry through joint research and development programmes involving exchanges of staff and sharing particularly expensive equipment—to stimulate technological advances.

In this way the abundance of talent for innovation working in university laboratories would be released for commercial exploitation. Hence other channels would be added to those provided by the National Research Development Corporation and the Requirements Board of this Department of Industry to turn the results of academic research into a commercial development.

The exact nature of the new venture was to co-vert an unused 140-acre site belonging to Trinity College, into a Science Park, on the northern outskirts of Cambridge.

Trinity was certainly an interesting college to try the scheme. With more Nobel Prize winners among its fellows than any other, and its tradition of science from Newton onwards, Trinity symbolizes the innate genius on which British commerce and industry should be able to call for devising new products and processes.

At least four important science-based manufacturing firms in and around Cambridge have been started by Trinity: now, the former Cambridge Scientific Instruments and the former Metals Research (now combined as the Cambridge Instruments Company), the former Aero Research (now Ciba-Geigy) at Duxford, and Torvac (Vacuum technology) at Hinxton.

The Science Park takes a special form that has close parallels with the way an ideal university provides an environment for intellectual development. The size of the park, and the collection of industrial companies and research institutes for which it is designed, is predetermined.

Companies are chosen that are to light engineering or biochemical production and that need associated scientific research. The first group comprises Laser-Scan, LKB Biochrom,

Goodfellow Metals, Cambridge Communications and Intervet, represent a mixture of scientific and technical companies spanning the biological, physical and engineering sciences. In addition, they cover new companies born out of technologies conceived within Cambridge University laboratories to the subsidiaries of international companies seeking a stimulating environment for research.

Scientific instruments made by LKB Biochrom, for example, were derived from techniques for analysing DNA adopted by the Medical Research Council's famous molecular biology laboratories at Cambridge. The idea of a science park is not new, for it has been practised widely in the United States to foster collaboration between business and university.

But one of the novel aspects of the Trinity enterprise is the provision of a sort of "ourselves slopes" for budding technological entrepreneurs.

This means providing the basic units to suit the development and production of a particular type of instrument, component or range of biochemicals. In practice, the buildings are constructed on a so-called systematized design, allowing the complete structure to be stripped down to its basic shell at any time and rearranged. Laser-Scan, the first tenant of the park, is a good example of the way this approach to building design is intended to function.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.

Search for formula

A search for the formula by which industrial productivity can be raised has been in progress by successive governments, employers and labour organizations since 1945. The quest can probably be said to have started in earnest with the Anglo-American productivity surveys, when teams of experts looked at the complete spectrum of United States manufacturing and service industries to see what lessons could be learnt for improving British management methods.

The present inquiry by the Finlayson commission into engineering is really the latest manifestation of this struggle to identify why British industry fails persistently to compete in innovation and production efficiency with its European, Japanese and American counterparts. The picture is not quite as gloomy as sometimes painted. Contrary to popular belief, productivity in industry in the United Kingdom has steadily improved, but not at the rate of other countries.

The way in which the effects of inflation and industrial productivity are interconnected has long been a subject of debate in the columns of The Times. Yet many of those on both sides

of the argument recognize that a potential revolution in our approach to engineering could have profound results in the form of new products and processes. Behind this idea lies the belief that manufacturers are not being supplied with the qualified engineers to suit their needs.

The amalgam of talent covered by the term "engineering" includes people who started on the shop floor, those who qualified on sandwich courses, and those who took a university degree.

Such, to some people's surprise, Cambridge University is one of the most important engineering schools in the world, the revision of training of new graduates is being closely scrutinized. Unlike most applied science

continued on facing page

Joshua Taylor

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THE ARTS

Portrait of a battered self-destroyer

Inadmissible Evidence
Royal Court

Irving Wardle

It was with this play, in 1964, that John Osborne finally defected as a spokesman of the young, and transferred his allegiance to the battlefield of middle-age.

I thought I had got the piece sorted out as a study of an emotional crackup, written with ferocious energy, but occupying the small world of sexual chaos and divorce lawyers that often enmeshes successful English writers as they approach the twilight of their youth.

The strange experience of seeing the play again 14 years later with the original star, Nicol Williamson, back in his old part, knocks this comfortable theory into smithereens. *Inadmissible Evidence* is not a study of anything. It is the occasion for one character, the solicitor Henry William Maitland, to take the audience by the throat, disclose his most petty and humiliating secrets, show off his appalling professional and private conduct, and compel the spectator to recognize his affinity with this battered self-destroyer.

Maitland's attitude to the world can be summed up as: "I may be paranoid, but that does not stop people from betraying me." He first appears in a nightmare court on a vague obnoxious charge, defending himself in panicky, stricken rattle. Osborne has no more need than Kafka to define the charge: it is enough that Maitland is deceived by guilt and has always known that he will be found out one day.

And in what follows, you see him piling up reasons for guilt during a long day at the office, mishandling his clients, his staff, his wife, daughter, and mistress, and making a new enemy out of the new switchboard girl who has had enough of him after one brisk bout on the floor. In watching the play, you sometimes wonder whether these people are there at all, and not only because their lines are so few. There is also the sense that they are necessary phantoms in Maitland's head, to whom he speaks almost in the manner of a Beckett monologue.

He needs betrayal and is on the lookout for it all the time. He could not find a text: the character carries him; it is some kind of plot? The same question carries over into the visible events when members of the staff start ouitling his sinking ship. I doubt whether anyone would make large claims for the play, or for any work of Osborne's, on formal grounds. But it is immensely successful in combining two simultaneous realities: the actual behaviour of the supporting characters, and the scenario compulsively enacted inside the protagonist's mind. It is also a formal triumph that a work of this degree of passion should hinge on nothing more substantial than Maitland's decision to spend a weekend with his mistress instead of attending his daughter's birthday party.

There are numerous textual details that anchor the piece to the early 1960s, and sometimes they sound a bit tired; but in its treatment of women—whom Maitland exploits with a blind assumption of their dependent role—the piece is now calcu-



Nicol Williamson

lated to arouse even more antagonism than it did then; which, of course, is precisely the response it needs to do its work.

Nicol Williamson's original performance was a staggering tour de force for a young actor. He is now the right age for the part. I have not the memory to draw any detailed contrast, but taking the added emotional maturity for granted, the really astounding factor in the new production is its technical virtuosity. Some of Osborne's

scenes (often delivered in telephone conversations) are distinctly top-heavy, but Williamson gets through them with an amazingly articulated speed; he excels also in doing emotional turns on a sixpence, passing from a moan to a snarl on a single vowel, and abruptly changing from the hollow-eyed wreck into the master of the office. Emotionally he has clearly identifiable vocal colours for different conversations with his regular women, and his generally slurred

approaches to virgin territory. But, of course, all these effects are a product of the inner turmoil; and the most powerful of them verge on the inarticulate, and reveal his contradictory need to drive people away while suffering panic when anybody threatens to desert him.

Osborne's production set in a sepulchral, seedy office in John Gutter allows the minor characters enough individual existence to show their wounds and enough thrust to inhabit Maitland's fantasy.

An exhilarating relief

Walküre
Covent Garden

William Mann

Much to the relief of all who are attending the first cycle of Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen* at the Royal Opera House this second leg was as noble and exhilarating as *Das Rheingold* on Monday had proved disheartening.

Götz Friedrich's production of *Die Walküre* has, for one thing, settled down into a momentous spectacle. Parts of it are realized as ideally as a well-travelled Wagnerite can remember, notably the opening of the third act with the Ride of the Valkyries: the richly coloured, menacing flashes and streams of lesser light at the back, the pre-dawn rock overhanging the corpse-straw battlefield, the warrior-maidens winged and armed, stalking the precipice, singing robustly and in good tune, as an expert ensemble should. Svoboda's wooden platform whirled on its axis just enough to make dramatic points. There is a poignant movement at the beginning of the second act, repeated during one of Fricka's tirades, when Wotan gazes into the distance after Brünnhilde and, with more anxiety, after his Volsung children.

As such moments the term "music-drama" is wholly justified: the singers were acting the music, the actors singing it

as eloquently as the orchestra under Colin Davis was playing it. The first act, dear to every Wagnerite's heart, welled gloriously on its way, with a shy, graceful, anxious Siegmund (Heiga Dernesch) who blossomed gradually into an ardent lover and sang "Du bist der Leier" as a prelude of her last, even more sublime outburst in the last act.

Peter Hofmann's Siegmund was virtuosic and lyrical, not as dark in vocal colour as some may wish, matched almost too well by the ruggedly handsome, athletic, vibrant-toned Hunding of Ange Heugland, so sympathetic that one can hardly imagine why his wife should not adore him. Both Donald McIntyre and Josephine Veasey, as Wotan and his spouse, sang with more vigour and artistry than on the previous night, he giving a memorably urgent, incisive account of his great "Als jünger Liebe" monologue.

I wrote enthusiastically about Chynght Jones's Brünnhilde at Bayreuth a few weeks ago. Now she brings her interpretation to London. She was in just as glorious voice last night, perfectly steady, heroic but perfectly girlish, fully at home in the different production, touching in the long final scene with Wotan, spacious and solemn in the Annunciation of Death to Siegmund which Davis took very slowly, and which she as well as he justified to the hilt. Her "Brünnhilde" thrilling though it was, would have looked more apt with a spear in her hand. I wish too that Friedrich would find a fuller visual representation of the entry of moonlight at "Hail Wotan" in the first act.

Sisters
Royal Exchange,
Manchester

Ned Chaillet

An actor of my acquaintance, on the basis of a curious experience in Oxfordshire, is convinced that the pulpit inside London are a haven for wife-snapping. Just how he would view large housing estates in the north after seeing David Storey's play *Sisters* must, for the moment, remain a mystery. The idea that such estates are the location of thriving little brotherhoods would no doubt make him view the rows of identical houses with new suspicion.

Mr Storey is a generous enough in the details he gives to make the house seem plausible. When it was built the estate was the largest in Britain, housing 15,000 people

in a look-alike maze of duplicated streets and houses.

Other details are abundant as well. Tom, the young man running the house, was once a football star, the youngest player ever in a first division team. His career was wrecked by his first marriage and his inability to cope with his wife's infidelity. Why he prides himself on employing the bored housewives who work as prostitutes, and on employing the police constable who is apparently also the principal client, it is hard to say. He is a man who lives in a knocking shop, and sometimes himself into the life of the party and leads the household, working women and clients included, in a celebration they will "remember for the rest of their lives".

Mr Storey, typically, does not show the children and Eric Thompson's intelligent strapping can only begin to suggest the memorable revels by showing some dancing just before the

second interval. The clients at any rate, are pleased, and charged for their pleasure by Tom, and the prostitute played by Anita Carey finds pleasure in it too.

With the aid of Mr Storey's intentional obscurities, it opens up new facets of Adrienne's character. She becomes a business woman interested in whooping, and reveals herself as a fantasist, with a phantasmic past, who perhaps invented a phantom lover from the night before.

Adrienne's imagination will find a destroyer here, while the solid Northern realism of Carol, the ordinary sister with the ordinary name, is meant to be seen as the means to survival.

Mr Storey's heavy-handed telling is lightened by some comic moments, she suddenly becomes a woman in a man's world, and the director's intelligent strapping can only begin to suggest the memorable revels by showing some dancing just before the

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Pleasing Anglo-French balance

BBC SO/Groves
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Having complained about the programming of some recent Proms, I must record that there was a pleasing balance about this concert. English music in the first half was contrasted with French in the second; two masterpieces of tone painting, by Bridge and Debussy, enfolded a pair of lyrical violin concertos.

One of these was new, Froux's *Rainier's Due* could be a fine addition to the repertoire, while the other, by Yehudi Menuhin to play at last year's Edinburgh Festival. He was again the soloist in this performance, and there could have been no more persuasive

advocate for the work. As the title suggests, this is a concerto in which the violin must sing and in which the orchestra is concerned largely with supporting and encouraging its highly charged, but exquisitely controlled flights of rhetoric.

Mr Menuhin was stimulated to his very best form in spinning a line of consistent, sweet intensity, while the BBC Symphony Orchestra responded imaginatively to a score whose every gesture tells. There is probably little hope that any new violin concerto will enter the repertoire, and Rainier's, clearly has no high ambitions. It is, however, a piece of like the intelligence and quiet purpose. In its strength of design there was some link with Frank Bridge's magnificent orchestral rhapsody *Enter Spring*, which

strode in, free and exultant, as a prelude to the Rainier. Sir Charles Groves, bringing out so much verve and beauty in the score, made its long neglect quite comprehensible, and must surely have convinced any one feeling that the Bridge revival be baseless.

He had rather less success in the French works, Chausson's *Poème* and Debussy's *La Mer*. Mr Menuhin, returning for the fourth time, was not always quite settled, but the main difficulty here was in the full orchestral swell which could not take one of all the music's vagaries. It was the same in the Debussy. Sir Charles was inclined to fix the tempo for too long a stretch, to neglect subsidiary detail and to make the piece excessively large in its dynamism. This was still the sea, but without Debussy's sparkling wavelets.

Montreal's festival strategy pays off

As readers of this page may begin to suspect, not a week goes by without there being a film festival somewhere in the world. Most of the time, indeed, several are in progress at once. With this proliferation, the festival scene has come to look like a championship competition, with each festival director competing for the best films, world premieres, and for grading as one of the half dozen international events classed "A" by the dictatorial International Producers' Association, which co-ordinates, not very successfully, to coordinate, the festival calendar.

Montreal, only in its second year, is the newest of the half-dozen North American film festivals, but its director Serge Losique has already pushed it into the lead by the double strategy of coming earliest in the autumn calendar (a week

or two before Toronto and New York) and by going competitive, with its grandly named Prize of the Americas. The strategy has paid off. In a year in which other festivals, including Berlin and Cannes, have been hard pushed to find even a few good films, Montreal sustained a very superior standard, even if you exclude the magisterial Cannes Grand Prix Winner, *Ermano Olmi's Albero degli Zoccoli* which was shown *hors concours*.

The outstanding new discovery of the festival also appeared out of competition, in a special homage to the Latin-American cinema. *Ciro Duran's Gamin* belongs to the great documentary tradition. It is a view from the inside of the lowest depths of Bogotá, the children of the streets, abandoned by families too poor to keep them, who grow up to petty crime and prostitu-

tion and an existence in which disaster and violent death are never far away. There is an alarming, mad battery about these pathetic lives, for instance in the suicidal exhalation of infant addicts who get high on stolen petrol.

Britain has not had many films to offer recently, let alone festival successes, so it was gratifying that *Stevie*, and the directorial debut of Robert Enders, an American-born producer of long and varied experience, was a considerable critical and popular success in Montreal. With only four characters (who tend to talk directly to the audience) and, for much of the time, a single set, it breaks all the regular rules of what is "cinematic". Enders explained that he had "opened the play in instead of opening it out".

It works, as well as it does

and as appealing as it is, on account of the loving fidelity to the person of Stevie Smith, eccentric poet of Palmers Green; the touching playing and quietly intense relationship built up by Glenda Jackson and a wonderfully extended Mona Washbourne (as Stevie's mother) and finally perhaps because it is so uncompromisingly English.

The single *United States* entry was also an adapted play, *An Enemy of the People*, directed by George Schaefer and with Steve McQueen as Stockman, his star personality very modestly cut down to the ensemble, allowing Charles Durning as the Mayor to steal most of their scenes together. Here the unexpected compulsion of a rather plain adaptation can perhaps be credited to a well-written English text and an interpretation that emphasizes both the dramatic skill of the play and its remarkably modern relevance.

Canada's own competitive entries illustrated the unwisdom of importing foreign talent. Claude Chabrol's messy and generally disappointing thriller *Blood Relatives* could have been much better even before they removed the score by his usual excellent composer Henri Jeanson. Mary Ruck's *Power Play*, a speculation about the workings of a coup d'état in an unnamed English-speaking state, nor would still have been infantile enough even without the efforts of the English actors. Peter O'Toole, playing like Charles Laughton, David Hemmings doing Richard Attenborough and Donald Pleasence parodying Donald Pleasence.

Canadian cinema was better represented by two feature productions made for CBC Television. Some years ago Robin Spry's *Prologue* looked at the happy and protest movements of the sixties. *Drying Up the Streets* is in some ways Spry's Epilogue, a disillusioned return to examine the more negative legacies of the sixties and drug culture. A middle-aged junkie is shocked into a sort of recovery; and his search for his lost daughter—also an addict—leads him into a world where drugs, prostitution, child exploitation, pornography, violence and organized crime are inextricably tangled. Really a sketch, filmed on a minimal budget, Spry's film is a very personal and intelligent document. Directed by Spry's producer Ralph L. Thomas, *Tyler* in a sort of companion piece. More on the surface, the film's merit is its response to religion or, another) by Andre Rubas. It celebrates the new outbreak of Catalan culture with a three-hour panorama of Catalan history from 1899 to



From the film documentary 'Gamin'

1909, as reflected in the lives of a middle-class family. A sort of Catalan *Leviathan*, it tends to be a little elusive to those not intimately acquainted with the historic allusions, but it shows definite vigour.

The veterans of modern Spanish cinema were both on show in Montreal. Juan Antonio Bardem's *El Puente*, much obscured by appalling American dubbing, is the story of an anti-Quixote, a lecherous little garage mechanic who crosses contemporary Spain in search of girls and fun, endeavouring never to involve himself with the many people he meets on his way. Luis Berlanga's *La Escopeta Nacional* (The National Shotgun) is a rude, jolly and often very funny popular farce set in a hunting party full of decadent aristocrats, movie stars, corrupt politicians and business opportunists.

French film makers continue to favour the genre of suppositional politico-economic affairs: Christian de Chalonge's *L'Argent des Autres* imagines the case of a functionary who is made scapegoat for massive corruption in the top executive of a great French banking house, and who fights to clear his name, only to see the true culprits still more securely established than before. Effectively told in a cool, sub-Costa Gavras narrative style, it has Jean-Louis Trintignant and Catherine Deneuve as the appealing hero and his wife. Vera Belmont's *Prisonnier de Mao* uses a neo-documentary technique to describe Chinese communist techniques of accusation, forced confession, punishment and atonement, recounting the real-life experiences of a Franco-Chinese who eventually escaped to the West.

Another evident tendency

among French film makers is the study of the individual psychology and individual crisis. François Truffaut's new work, *La Chambre Verte*, which was chosen as the opening film, belongs to this group. Truffaut himself plays a man who has emerged from the First World War with an obsession with death and the departed. The portraits he hangs in the chapel which is the culmination of his work of celebrating his dead ones include that of Henry James, whose story inspired his strange austere fable.

A new Buñuel—Joyce, wife of Juan-Luis and so daughter-in-law of Luis—makes an auspicious debut with *Lo Jument negro* (The Steam Mare) which describes stylishly, feelingly and with a good deal of humour the crisis of a married woman (a notable interpretation by the Canadian actress Carole Laure) quietly and definitely going to pieces. Gerard Blain's *Un Second Souffle* is about a middle-aged man battling to stay young. Robert Suck (who turns out to be bilingual) is admirably cast as the man who leaves his wife for a young girl but by his finds he cannot stand the pace. Cool, pure and somewhat melancholy like all Blain's films, *Un Second Souffle* succeeds in making its hero's vain quest for lost youth never ridiculous, only wistfully human.

In the discovery of these smaller, less obviously commercial works like *Un Second Souffle* or *Gamin*, that might otherwise never find an international showcase to attract the attention of critics and distributors, which justifies if anything can, the extravagant proliferation of film festivals.

David Robinson

Some of the reviews on this page appeared in later editions of yesterday's newspaper.

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CINEMAS

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Richard Holmes

In April, 1954, the then English Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill specifically requested the setting up of a Royal Commission to investigate the activities and propaganda of the Communists in this country. We may be grateful for it. Apart from the occasional frissonism of the Communist Party's great Red Scare remained a transatlantic phenomenon. We remember it as typically arid affair on courtroom melodrama, of celebrity confrontations, reflecting—like Watergate—the long history tradition of public exposure in American political life. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the Rosenbergs, Owen Lattimore or Alger Hiss (this New Dealer supposedly turned Espionage Devil) on one side; William F. Buckley Jr., M. Nixon, Judge Irving Kaufman on the other: the glamorous villain distributed indiscriminately, depicted on which side of the fence upon at the time.

It is characteristic that our best-loved voice of Americana, Maitland Couke, should have written about the Scare in terms of such courtroom confrontation: *The USA v Alger Hiss* (1950); and that another of the standardised resources on the subject is a 900-page selection of highly dramatic episode-proceedings collected by the House Committee on Un-American Activities 1938-1968 (Note those bracketed dates) (Dr David Caste is neither a historian nor a biographer). He has been both member of the left-wing political historian, once a fellow of All Souls, who has written a number of studies on Communists and Fellow Travellers. He has now retired as Visiting Professor at New York and Columbia Universities, and now resides quietly at Brunel as Reader in Political Theory. His new book, *The Great Fear*, is a survey of modern historical re-

search and documentation I have ever read, and raises a number of controversial and delicate questions of political interpretation.

Its fundamental aim, in which it entirely succeeds, is to offer to the stereotype of McCarthyism a more realistic and plausible vision of witch-hunting and causes-celebres, confined to a few personalities in the State Department and Hollywood. Instead, by a massive accumulation of case-histories across the whole spectrum of American life, it shows how the witch-hunts, teachers, newspapermen, trade-unionsists, academics, UN officials, GIs, scientists, power workers, lounge-horoscopes, gypsies, clergymen, insurance agents, municipal employees, company executives, laborers, and so on, demonstrates that the decade of the Communist Scare, 1945-55, had a traumatic and lasting effect on the assumptions and outlook of the ordinary American: about his rights and duties of association, in a word, that the Great Fear was an experience of the "little man" as well as the tycoon, and nothing was ever quite the same afterwards in the American Dream.

The essential weapon of the Scare was public exposure and guilt by association (entitled by a *Chicago Live Reporter* article, 1950—"The Warped Search for a Meaning") which led not to imprisonment—but to something perhaps even more dreaded, long-term or permanent unemployment. Thus 39 Federal civil servants were dismissed; 10,000 further 15,000 released under investigation; 2,000 industrial workers were fired; 3,800 seamen; 600 teachers; and over 300 writers and actors were blacklisted.

There was a fantastic disparity between the number of actual card-carrying Communists convicted (under the Smith Act, a mere 109 by 1956), and the impact of the touring road-show of the House Committee on subversion managed to prescribe not less than 564 American societies and organizations, and 190 journals and publications, and through the related Loyalty Laws, affect some 2,012 million Americans. Roughly one in five of the work-

large population. Moreover the Scarce cast a telling light on the weakness of the American Labour Unions to defend their members, and the not unrelated weakness of the liberal professions to stand by their principles of disinterestedness under political pressure.

In all, through this process of relentless, almost hypnotic repetition of individual cases, Craute establishes the atmosphere in which the First Amendment, that sacred safeguard of the American's right to freedom of speech, belief, assembly and advocacy, could be so widely and so ignorantly compromised.

Nonetheless, *The Great Fear* does not strike me as an authoritative historical account. In the first place, it is an unconvincing compilation, not a properly argued study; and lacking the rigorous measures of literary grace, bolstering the reader, not persuading him, it also seems to lack a certain basic cultural perspective.

The sketchy attempt, in half a dozen out of 600 pages, to explain the demise of the New Deal tradition, beside America, and the hard facts of the war, the conflict and the Cold War position, is too cursory. The book, effectively omits not less than precisely one half of the Red Scare story. The easy satirical jaunting at the "Pax Americana," and the fibbed congressional testimony of Washington and Stalin's Moscow as equally "committed" to merely to a Manichean struggle for allegiance (or subservience) of the world, but also to absolute conformity of their own attitudes towards Communism, naïve, or plainly biased. Merely, to the crucial sections on the sins of the American Communist Party itself, (one third concentrated in the New York area), Dr. Craute seems to hedge his ground with such unoriginality and readiness, of the United States Government's view that advocacy of violence, espionage, or subversion may have become part of the Party's secret programme after 1945 (when it was destroyed after its Russian files), he writes handily:

The Party denied it, and the historian can have no doubts that the new Leftish phase did not embrace any unrealistic revolutionary schemes. But what a world of possibilities is hidden in that word—*unrealistic*.

Dr Cautie also seems less than objective on the role of what he calls the Cold War liberals too easily suggesting without proper investigation that institutions like Harvard "wobbled," that *The New York Times* bent slavishly before the wind that the Supreme Court was overwhelmed (though time and again) by "reversed opinions," that certain outstanding acts of conscience, like the playwright Arthur Miller, were backed down without a fight before the House Committee. (He calls Miller "cooperative.") He also says that the Committee that one of his plays had been performed by a Communist organization, Miller "soaked back." I take no more responsibility for who plays any role in the "backing down" than I do for who strikes for wild rides in their Chevrolet. Miller named no names, gave a defence of their freedom of the artist that is as good as a defence of the world, was convicted of contempt. Eventually his conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court.

Finally, at certain key moments, David Cautie himself enters into the sides of the extremists. Of Senator McCarthy he writes: "His name has become associated with a style of politics, Mr. McCarthyism," notable for its crude, below-the-belt, slugging and knuckled punching exploitation of anti-Communism, his pugilistic flamboyance, blarney love of money, noise and horseflesh, his Falstaff-like war service and his fatalistic *machismo* and cowboy pose "the gut." This is to speak for the fourteen truths, the lost causes, the hidden subterfuges, the small, ornate, unimportant people, and the hero to heroic legends to quarry them out, for all of us. But I submit that it is not the language of the political historian who seeks the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

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But an anomaly which once seemed exciting, now seems strangely graceless. Gertrude Bell was no feminist—she did not much like women—and her presence in Baghdad strikes one now as inconspicuously egoistic. Her personality, in a momentary person, she was not above intriguing against her own colleagues, and she was as subject a stickler to form and status "that once, when the quasi-King Feisal went by in a motor car, she was seen to bow in the Tigris, she hastened in the back to stand to attention in her swim-suit."

And unexpectedly, one feels that Lawrence was right. Brilliant though Gertrude Bell was, she was not a feminist. Nothing in her travels and writings shows much profundity. She is always clever, but seldom wise. In all the letters that are quoted in this book, it can hardly be rendered a single expression of simple human sympathy and kindly affection, in rejection of self, and the surt of glittering viracity which, allied to powerful opinions, "cham-smoking and tales of distant travel, so often makes the gender heart sink."

There is a woman whom she addressed as Beloved Day) who admitted that she was a wonderful person. We all admit that. Mr. Winstone does not diminish her wonderfulness and leaves us, incidentally, in decide for ourselves whether she was sleeping or whether she were suicidal or accidental. He does, though, make one feel that this correspondence must now close. He has written the definitive biography of The Lady, whose friendship one seemed to have hostile, and there's no more to it.

Jan Mohr

Jan Mor

Rush to the stove

entirely admirers of Mr Kahn's earlier book *The Codebreakers* — of whom I am devotedly one — certainly felt that there was something swollen about its 164 pages. Now, in *Hitler's Spies* (671 pages) we have another mammoth.

The thrust of this important and impressively documented study is that German military intelligence during the Second World War was 'arrogant, under-headed, and fatally inefficient. Aggrieved, but it seems odd to open so thorough and comprehensive a survey with a 60-page prologue which describes the 'fading of a code' — German spies in the United States, 'thickened' by the Emperor's 'perfidy' and subsequent 'apocalypse'. The effect of this introduction diminishes the intellectual authority which the book commands, as it should 'deserv[ingly] command.

Mr Kahn is so investigative a historian of high quality. Like a hardy living he moves among the mazes of the German documents with a formidable assurance. His analysis of the 'normal' intelligence and operational procedures of the German military intelligence is as grasp and range which is inevitable. The contrast between the formal efficiency of their intelligence apparatus and the personal ineptness and nervous clumsiness in the military command was of course well known, but Mr Kahn throws a good deal of fresh light on personalities and practices.

Most of the weaknesses in *Hitler's Spies* are expected with the author's adduced evidence: the futuristic power struggle, in the intelligence field between the Abwehr and the SS; the 'overbearing' and 'over-enthusiastic' agents; the formalism and fragmentation which was never controlled, as

In Britain's case, by a synthesising central authority; and above all the determining factor, Hitler's masterful tendency to reject such harsh home truths as he himself might sometimes might lay before him. Churchill's basic respect for intelligence makes a striking contrast. And Mr Kahn wisely points out that aggressive victors tend not to curse their intelligence systems. When the victors are the losers, it is too late for Germany to perfect the imperfect.

A shrewd anatomist. Mr Kahn is not always so deft as a diagnostician. He draws a vivid picture of Admiral Canaris, the ghost in the Abwehr machine. He is brusque in the Abwehr hierarchy, brusque to Colonel Oster and Hansen, as well as to that other key intelligence man Colonel Roenne of Foreign Armies West. All four were executed after the July 20 plot failed because of their commitment. Even before the German assault to 1940 Oster was issuing warnings to the Dutch; indeed, much is known of his activities, the laudably reasonable activities of all these officers—and others. It would have been surprising if he were not. Mr Kahn, with his remarkably wide grasp, could have pulled together the existing evidence on sabotage activities within the system itself and indicated the extent to which German sabotage was a mere sideshow, a fiasco and fumbling, was betrayed by what is false within it.

Moreover, enough is known of the British penetration of the German cryptosphere through Ultra—and the manipulation of the mobile assets in this country for one, to ask whether Mr Kahn's analysis has not underestimated a crucial dimension. Through Ultra and the cryptographers at Bletchley we have had a claim on the German system, the Abwehr. Commanded by the brilliant frailties of the German system, the breaking of their cyphers was a catastrophic development for Germany, more so in that it was a very real and an exceptional, but certainly a roomy book.

Ronald Lewin

Cuisine Gourmande
by Michel Guérard
Edited and adapted
by Caroline Conran
(Macmillan, 16.95)
Freud on Food
by Clement Freud
(Dent, £5.95)

Reading *Cuisine Minceur* was more of a duty, than a pleasure. One did not run to the kitchen to try all the recipes, still less rush to Eugénie-Les-Bains to make the very expensive cure. *Cuisine Gourmande* is a borse of another colour. How soon one starts making the Flaky Pastry, so clearly described in words and diagrams. In order to make the *foie gras, grenouilles, escallops, écrevisses* as first courses, the *millefeuille* and the *caramelised pear, disb.* as puddings? One learns to eat the name of Moosieur Guérard's *marvelous dishes* in his books, one looks it up in *Michelin* and sees what it costs.

The first nine pages are common to the two books but, thereafter, in *Cuisine Minceur* there are surprises. There are surprises: the favours *stock-cubes*; the favours *arabide oil*. The rather dressme *crème fraîche* and the *arabide oil* up in a *sauf* not put mashed potato *arabide* though I love *arabide* boiled potatoes. I do not regard *linguistines* and *écrevisses* as interchangeable (linguistines are the *linguistines* dish with *sur-paste* *asparagus* and morels sounds marvellous).

I do not agree that *fillet of beef* should be taken from a *beef* slaughtered only two days before. I do not believe goose. I agree about cooking in a mixture of butter and oil because butter by itself browns, should not put oil with *trou* the *trou* does not mind if the butter is brown. I agree about *chicken* with *leeks* credit where credit is due - surely the Belgian *waterzooi de poulet*.

Many of the dishes are tremendously rich but they are redeemed by liberal use of the *waterzooi* in the Dordogne, where one is pld with *foie gras, confit d'âie* and blackberries, one longs for a good

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Robin McDougall

Books next week include Michael Ratcliffe on the Diaries of Cosima Wagner; Louis Heron on *My Life in the CIA*, by William Colby and Peter Forbath; *North of South*, by Shiva Nairpaul, reviewed by Charles Douglas-Home.

II. Cylindrical

the Harrier vertical take-off aircraft which must be Britain's most significant contribution to military aviation since the jet engine was born out of success but failure. And Hawker Siddeley succeeded in persuading the Ministry of Defence to buy its controversial P1121 strike/interceptor for the RAF, a bet interest in assigning a plane which could fly straight up and down like a rocket, would never have got off the ground.

It is only one of several episodes in the intriguing history of the Harrier. Another is the RAF, despite their present enthusiasm for it, have recently cause to congratulate themselves on their part in helping this unique aircraft to survive and flourish". It was, or less foisted on them in the 1950s, and most generous in the 1960s, and even the cancellation of their cherished

SR-2, were at best lukewarm. The first big injection of enthusiasm that the Harrier received came from the United States. It was at the 1963 Pan-American Air Show when three officers of the United States Marine Corps strode into the Hawker Siddeley club and announced: "We've just received orders to fly your airplane." They eventually bought 114 of them.

Their interest could not have come at a better time because only a year before, Hawker Siddeley had been seriously worried that the RAF requirement might be cancelled—and if it had been the Marines would never have come to the 1963 Pan-Am Show. As for the outcome of the few Harrier enthusiasts at the Ministry who defeated the wary sceptics and the Harrier survived. "But it was yet another example of the tunnel vision the airplane had to combat in its own country of origin." It was because Hawker Siddeley were so convinced that their project was sound, they argued that they intended to design the Hawk jet trainer—another aircraft, which

now successfully flying.
 V/Stol, which is the short-
 cut for vertical and short take-
 off and landing, has come some-
 way since then. *Ses Harrier*,
 which has been designed for
 the Royal Navy, made its
 public debut at the Farn-
 borough Air Show last week.
 A year after the United
 States Marines first showed
 their interest, and the flight
 test programme for the
 advanced *Harrier*, which
 should fly farther and carry
 more weapons, is scheduled for
 completion next year.
 More futuristically, Mr Myles
 looks forward to the days
 when we might see civil air-
 craft "jump jets". Initially far
 from practical, these vertical
 internal routes in, perhaps, the
 United States, they could cur-
 rency ribes, taking business-
 men "inter-city" heart to
 heart", as they say, and could
 reduce the noise for people liv-
 ing under the flight path.
 return journeys between Lon-
 don and the main European
 cities could be cut in between
 an hour and a half, and
 Concorde might then
 become the poor man's plane.

Come Aboard

Eric Hiscock

'Voyages around the world are commonplace today', says Eric Hiscock modestly – but the Hiscocks are unique. So is their new book, their eighth sailing title for Oxford, which chronicles their third circumnavigation. The voyage took them from New Zealand to England by way of Dürban, south to the Canaries, across the Atlantic and through the Panama Canal, and back home via Tahiti and Fiji. Forty three colour photographs grace the remarkable text of a book which every sailing man or woman, and every Hiscock reader, will have to have. Illustrated £6.50

 Oxford University Press

M.M. KAYE

THE FAR PAVILIONS

By M.M. Kaye

Not for many an autumn has the publication of new novels by so many well-known writers coincided. Iris Murdoch, Paul Theroux, H. R. F. Keating, M. M. Kaye—their work has already been reviewed in *The Times*. Fiction by Anthony Burgess, A. S. Byatt, Janice Elliott, Olivia Manning, Dick Francis, Beryl Bainbridge, Ian McEwan, John Wain, William Trevor, Gunter Grass, to list but a few, is to come. Meanwhile, in what looks like the most crowded week for fiction this autumn, we review a selection of the latest offerings.

Allen Lane

PAUL THEROUX

PICTURE PALACE

Too good to miss... Paul Theroux is a first class novelist. Auberon Waugh, Evening Standard

Startlingly original, very funny and as starkly revealing as an x-ray photograph. Selina Hastings, Daily Telegraph

HAMISH HAMILTON £4.95

Family Business

A NOVEL BY Anthony Blond

The life style explored by Blond is richer, more scandalous than any Forsyte could conceivably have imagined. Philip Oakes, Sunday Times

£5.95 ANDRE DEUTSCH

The Singapore Grip

J. G. FARRELL

A brilliant new novel by the author of the 1974 Booker prize winner *The Siege of Krishnapur*. £4.95

Weidenfeld & Nicolson

H.R.F. KEATING

A Long Walk to Wimbledon

All the images, stark and disturbing, are the product of an exciting creative mind, working with skill and confidence. It is bursting with original ideas and the writing style is consistently good... Peter Timmiswood, *The Times*

£4.50

Autumn fiction

Not for many an autumn has the publication of new novels by so many well-known writers coincided. Iris Murdoch, Paul Theroux, H. R. F. Keating, M. M. Kaye—their work has already been reviewed in *The Times*. Fiction by Anthony Burgess, A. S. Byatt, Janice Elliott, Olivia Manning, Dick Francis, Beryl Bainbridge, Ian McEwan, John Wain, William Trevor, Gunter Grass, to list but a few, is to come. Meanwhile, in what looks like the most crowded week for fiction this autumn, we review a selection of the latest offerings.



Merlin By Robert Nye (Hamish Hamilton, £4.95)

Although Merlin is despatched by the fourth of Malory's 21 books in *Le Morte d'Arthur* it is his like that Aubrey Beardsley chose to use as frontpiece to the illustrated edition of 1893. Beardsley may of course have been too bored by the legend to have read all of it at the time he completed this early drawing, but he may have felt—as Robert Nye plainly does—that Merlin, not Uther Pendragon, was the true begueter of Arthur and as such, merited greater prominence than the fabled king.

The reproduction of Beardsley's book certainly suggests a shared fascination for this arcane progenitor of Christian legend: the very paradox Merlin represents, his straddling of timeless worlds, does make him an attractive embodiment of creative energy.

Both Merlin and the eponymous hero of Nye's earlier novel, *Falstaff*, declare the author's predilection for the fantastical. This book, however, deals more openly with his corresponding interest in the nature of fiction and its place in the world—indeed can only be properly grasped and enjoyed, I think, if this tricky matter is seen as its conceptual base.

The book is put to work at a multiplicity of levels, the most apparent being a parodied version of the story form. In this respect, the Arthurian legend is a cunning choice of material since it combines so many classic components—a doughty hero sprung from nowhere, beautiful heroines whose seduction is transposed to the honourable plane of heterosexual marriage, tests of strength against improbable odds and the consistently motivating impulse (the suspense element if you like) of the Grail Quest.

Robert Nye has colossal fun exposing these formal metaphors of the unconscious. Arthur, incapable of anything without Merlin's fixing it, is in the eyes of his instigator, a creep to possess him like a sitting insouciant blackmailed. The women are more truthfully seen as vehicles of crude sexual fantasy. As for Guinevere, she is a very dumb broad indeed with her pants and a horrible stutter. Ordeal and in a litter of knights with cracked skulls and jammed visors and more wittily of all, Nye reduces the Quest theme to shaggy dog form.

At this bawdy and irreverent level, the book is well. More ambitiously but less successfully contrived is the theme

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NEW BOOKS/TWO

This book is a rich, rare and noble feast. And the greatest joy of all is that there is another to follow.

If Mr. Monsarrat can guide Matthew Lawe with the same skill, it will indeed be worth waiting for—but not for too long, I hope.

Peter Timmiswood

The Walnut Door

By John Hersey

The Walnut Door... (McCmillan, £4.95)

This is, to me, like the introduction of a new novelist: *The Walnut Door* is unexpectedly funny, individual and often eccentric, but the characterization, unlike that in John Hersey's early novels such as *The Wall*, is passionate, unselfish, witty. In *The Walnut Door* Mr. Hersey is preoccupied with contemporary fears about security and intrusion—there are nice touches of Watergate, and Nixonian veneer is the hero's phrase for any type of cover-up—but there is also a fine feeling for history and prophecy.

Salute to Senator E. Sykes wants everyone to feel safe. The company, consisting of one young, well-read carpenter-joiner, Eddie Macaboy, is in New Haven where Elaine Quinlan arrives to change her life that has been defecated with trends (banana license sticks and so on); Eddie has campaigned for Eugene McCarthy but is now elated by his own security work; he changes the lock in Elaine's front door three times and eventually builds her a solid walnut door, a structure of intricate craftsmanship that makes them both feel more secure.

It also locks her in, which is not entirely a surprise though the power of her reverie and control is. Towards the end of the novel I thought it was clearly about the limits of alarm, until I came to the last two pages which are starting on the human longing for limitlessness.

Myrna Blumberg

The Shadow Master

By Elaine Feinstein

(Hutchinson, £5.50)

There are few novels as exhilarating as this. Elaine Feinstein's *The Shadow Master*. It has an immense confidence about the high value of fun in her poetry too. Mrs Feinstein has brought distinction to a joy that impudently, and her five previous books have done so to a great extent. She has celebrated the surprises and richness of private searching and dreams; her new novel is immersed in the public and private visions of nothing less than our whole planet and moves through Istanbul, London, Moscow, Leningrad (once Smyrna), Jerusalem, Prague, Garmisch, in Holland, Essex, and many other dreamlands. Her writing is superb; she evokes visible reality and abundance. Eastern, a writer, a poet, a Prague, the Bosphorus with succinct vividness and beauty; and while the starting temperament or philosophy of one of her main characters is said to be unattained glee, her dialogue is a constant stretching of the story she tells is an eternally truthful one.

In an unseasonable, warm November, Paul Nathan, an Oxford music student, is stuck in a hotel in Prague. There has been a power failure rather than a failure, he is told: the hotel generator is "not always very continuous". The girl in charge of the Golden Wonder tour is a blonde, a blonde, a blonde, when he is freed from the lift, she introduces him to a middle-aged man, Vee, who has a soft Birmingham accent and a stone house that has endured three centuries of wars and upheavals in Leningrad. Vee also has a follow-

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Science fiction

Miracle Visitors By Ian Watson (Gollancz, £4.95)

More Than Superhuman By A. E. Van Vogt (New English Library, £4.95)

As writers they may seem poles apart: Watson, cerebral and very much self-aware of technique, and Vogt, with an instinctively apocalyptic style whose blundering, expressionist paradoxically only adds to the vastness of his notions. Yet both are linked within the genre of SF by the sheer enthusiasm and joy in displaying ideas, revealing that the best science-fictioners can achieve. Both are more than touched by the infinite.

Mr. Watson organizes his story in his customary fashion, bringing two apparently disparate strands together in an eventual, singular noose of narrative. In one the director of a consciousness research group comes across repressed mem-

We are amused

The Cartoonists' View of Royalty

Foreword by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

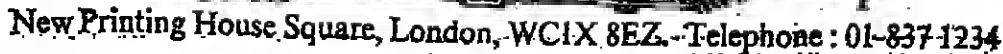
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the General Secretary of the
Association of University Teachers
We were very pleased to read
your article (The Times, September 7)

This Association has long sought to improve the lot of the research worker in university institutions. A national agreement was concluded by us in 1974 which, for the first time, placed such staff on national scales and dramatically improved the levels of pay from the near or below subsistence previously applying. In negotiations with two research councils who employ full time staff within specific units, the AUT has obtained security of employment for many staff, although more needs to be

Alas, this avenue has been restricted by the savage cuts over the years in real education expenditure.

Yours faithfully,
LAURIE SAPPER,
General Secretary,
1 Pembridge House, Wil.

natural introductions, although not
 all of them may be desirable. Re-
 gardless of the details of the beaver
 project, reintroduction is not as
 radical historically as it might seem,
 and should be accepted as a legiti-
 mate technique in nature conserva-
 tion.

Yours faithfully,
 GEORGE YTOHANS,
 Dalsfield Lodge,
 Preston Cross,
 Haverfordwest,
 Pembrokeshire.
 September 8.

As "annexes" of the nearest complete school. This situation sometimes lasts a long time. The Head and teachers from the parent school visit and teach as required to the "annexes". What is there to prevent the solution along the lines of making the rural school an "annex" of the larger town school?

To the Church we have "chapels-of-ease"; libraries and such institutions have their sub-stations. Again, why could not an assessment be made of the cost of keeping a

Bevin not only had such an intention, he carried it out. He had fought two general elections as a Labour candidate: in 1918 at Central Bristol and in 1931 at Gateshead. At Gateshead he was defending a seat which had been Labour since 1924. If he had succeeded in holding it, he could have entered the House of Commons as a back-bench member of the Opposition. Yours faithfully,
E. D. G. ROBINSON,
25 Park Road,
Salford, Lancashire.

From Mr Robert Ponsoby

Sir, Now that senior politicians from the three main parties have allowed themselves to be seen conducting choirs, bands and orchestras, may I suggest—on behalf of the musical profession—that they may like to consider granting us reciprocal opportunities of conducting affairs of state.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PONSOBY,
i Roslyn Court,
Orman Road, NW3.

From Mr E. D. G. Robinson
Sir, Geoffrey Smith (September 5)
states that before Ernest Bevin was
found a seat in order to become a
minister he had no intention of
standing for election to the House
of Commons.
Bevin not only had such an in-
tention, he carried it out. He had
fought two general elections as a
Labour candidate in 1918 at Cen-
tral Bristol and in 1931 at Gar-
thead. At Gatehead he was defend-
ing a seat which had been Labour
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bench member of the Opposition.
Yours faithfully,
E. D. G. ROBINSON,
25 Park Road,
Sulford, Lancashire.

Growing pains

Fashion, an industry which always looks so glamorous from the outside, is beset with problems. How to start, how to get known, how to survive, how and where to show, what to charge, how to make it—the problems are the same for makers of the dizziest dresses or the most staid suit.

Textile designers will in future be able to get help from The London Fashion Centre, brainchild of Alistair Cowin, a highly experienced entrepreneur in the fashion business who not so long ago took over as managing director of 'one of the best known medium-price range fashion manufacturers, Samuel Sherman (remember Dollyrockers?)

The section for promoting student designs, called the Fashion Bank, is under way at the Sherman headquarters in Hanover Square. Registration fee for those wishing to show is £20, and the studio takes a commission on sales. Immediate beneficiaries might be the Aperitif Design Group, a haker's dozen of young craftsmen whose products range from print to weave and knit to fashion illustration. I heard about them from Nikki Gray at 50 York Road, Cheam (Surrey) (01-642 5062); but also, the group has a stand around Somerset, Derbyshire and other places, a central showroom is essential for them.

Students used to starve in garrets. Now it seems that the tough period is just after graduation, when the protection of college life is over and no one wants to give you a job.

Colin Swift finished at Portsmouth Art College last year, came to London to find an employer or a backer and slept on floors and in squats during his search. For a brief period he found a backer, but he and Colin saw Colin's

talent in different ways, the partnership broke up and now Colin, not exactly (at 19) embittered but certainly wary, is back on the dole, making up his own designs in Brixton.

One person who he has found is sympathetic is Jenny Stowell: she plans to open a new shop in Covent Garden at the end of this month. She understands that there is plenty of talent around looking for a chance to prove itself, and Shop 16, Russell Street, Covent Garden, intends to keep a small exclusive stock of some of this new enthusiasm.

If no, one sells your work you can never judge public response—Collins intends to hang around for a while to see how things move in the market and then go to New York for a couple of months to see if America can be done over there. “America” will be more experimental. “We” could probably get mass machine work, but that’s not what I’m good at. I want to do individual one-offs and experimental clothes. Over here if you are commercial you’re fine, but if you are totally new no one wants to know. You get lots of verbal abuse from established designers—not from the new ones. they know what it’s like

—maybe they're frightened, you're challenging their ideas."

Carina Beimet's designs will also be stocked at Shop '16. She is still at college. She started off at Eastbourne, but moved to Ravensbourne hoping it would give her greater freedom in her work. Her belief is that it is essential to start selling to the outside world as soon as possible—partly, to earn some precious capital but, most importantly, to gain contacts and experience. To this end she has freelanced for a mass market company (where she admits she learnt a lot), and she has sold exclusive designs to Jigsaw in Brighton. That started when she took some samples in on spec and they sold the same day.

"I want to make the best, saleable, original designs I can. The last thing I want to do is turn out endless variations on someone else's theme."

Thena Cadabra has an unusual history for a designer—from Cheltenham Ladies College she went to Manchester University to read Russian and Turkish. She liked university but claims she is not an academic that she always wanted

to create. So when she left university she started work as a theatre prop assistant.

It was fun, but hard work for little pay, and she really wanted to do something on her own. For a year she submitted to working in the Russian section of the BBC's External Services Department, living frugally to save her earnings; then she learnt how to make shoes from a Turkish shoe maker. He never thought she would go through with it, but after six months realized he had found the ideal girl and suggested that she stay on a permanent basis.

This romantic plot, however, is not, as it seems, a simple love story. She wanted, so she set up her own, not in a garret but a cellar, spent her slim savings on the necessary machinery and fine leathers and began to make shoes. They are fantastic shoes in the proper sense of the word: shoes with ice creams in them, bumper cars with a sliding door, a car with a steering wheel that costs £70 per pair, which is underpricing her own time. Shop 16 will stock a few pairs, but she wants to avoid reproducing the same shoe and making a classic shoe drives her to distraction—though she has done it to tide her over lean periods. She has even taken out advertising commissions from people who want quite extravagant shoes perfectly finished and perfectly fitting.

Above: Thea Cadabra's shoes (left—her bumper car, the suspender shoe, the black bat shoe. To order from Thea (352 4031). Tights by Dior.

Carina Bennett (right) : baggy tweed trousers, with calves cuffed in soft leather, printed wool and painted leather waistcoat, tweed jerkin and painted leather cap. The printing and painting is done by a fellow student, Fred Aylward. From Shop 16, Russell Street, WC2, at the end of this month.

Colin Swift's black and yellow chiffon, wool and knitted chiffon ensemble (below) to order from Colin Swift (274 4211).

Photos : Willie Christie
Hair by Allister at Schumi, 8
Yeraman's Row, SW3. (584 4070)



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Jog trot

Personally, I am content to leave jogging to horses' of the less well-schooled variety and, having shaken up my liver on board one such, I then find I can complete my fitness programme—without breaking out of a walk—on my own two feet. Jogging, though, is the new preoccupation for a society surrounded by dire warnings from the state (and from crackpots) that almost everything enjoyable is dangerous, and by fashionable hippies who are so concerned with the welfare of the weaker that they ignore the *use* of the Spartans.

As my colleague Michael Leapman pointed out recently, in America running and jogging are the hot pursuits of the moment. What fascinated him was the volume of literature, if it can be called that, dealing with a subject as simple as moving your legs a little faster. I suspect that these shorts are about to be hit by a similar tidal wave. There is now a National Jogging Club, sponsored by Complan, that delicious nutri-

tious meal-in-one which most airlines would be well-advised to offer as a place of civilised pseudo-food (and which when mixed to a thick paste, I was once told, makes an excellent face-pack). The National Jogging Club is at 114 New Bond Street, London, W1 (01-629 5701). Membership costs 50p, much less than a horse or a heart attack, and you get a booklet containing such riveting information as that your travel should be fairly level and even (No "Climb every mountain, Ford every stream" for joggers, it seems) and also how to avoid blisters.

... off again

Starting again is as painful growing, possibly more so since the resilience and novelty youth has gone. 'Anyone concerned with the design future of fashion in this country must hope that Bill Gibb's new settlement with Fox Fine Art Gallery will give this most creative designer the international clame and the business organization he needs. Bill is one of the great designers of this century but he needs marketing just St Laurent did.



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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

سكزا من لامل



Bank of England questions growth ability of economy

urging careful expansion

avid Blake, a distinctly cautious member of the options open to the Government, the Bank of England today suggests that the economy is unlikely to sustain the growth rate of 7 per cent. The Bank's Quarterly Bulletin, published on the 13th, says that the economy is unlikely to sustain the growth rate of 7 per cent. The Bank's Quarterly Bulletin, published on the 13th, says that the economy is unlikely to sustain the growth rate of 7 per cent.

hit by the recession. It suggests that on one interpretation of the evidence the amount of spare capacity in manufacturing could be only 10 to 15 per cent instead of the 20 per cent that more traditional measures would suggest.

This was in spite of the fact that retail price inflation was thought to be edging up in Britain, as elsewhere, in the world. The most optimistic aspect of the economic picture was the continuing rise in investment, which was difficult to explain in view of the relatively poor performance of company profits. Stockbuilding was also proceeding rapidly.

Peugeot-Citroen gives no-closure assurance for Chrysler factories throughout Britain

By David Felton
Senior Peugeot-Citroen executives last night gave assurances to union leaders that there were no plans for plant closures or contraction of Chrysler UK operations if the proposed takeover received government approval.

of Industry, Mr Grenville Hawley, motor industry spokesman for the Association of General Workers' Union. "There will not be closures within the United Kingdom plant operations, and certainly Peugeot-Citroen are prepared to allow Chrysler UK management to continue the planning agreements that we have covering such things as investment levels."

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said that Peugeot-Citroen were "international highwaymen".

One of the outstanding issues worrying union leaders is the French company's attitude to industrial relations. In France there are company-based unions which the British unions would not like to see in this country.

THE hotel price increases cleared

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor
Trust Houses Forte. Hotels can go ahead with all of its proposed 5.28 per cent average price increase for hotel services, the Price Commission recommended yesterday.

Leyland rejects offer to pay SU strikers

By R. W. Shakespeare
An offer by a consortium of about a dozen businessmen to pay the £7 a week pay increase being demanded by the 33 striking toolmakers at Leyland's SU Fuel Systems plant in the Midlands was dismissed yesterday by Leyland officials as "totally impractical".

Union of Engineering Workers after defying instructions by the leadership to return to work. This would cost them about £1,000 a week, and the union leaders of 3,000 other toolroom workers throughout the Leyland plants have said that if this happened there would be an all-out strike.

They are apparently content for the moment, to allow the toolroom men at SU to do what union officials have advised and "make a day or two to have another think about their position".

Another meeting between the strikers' and AEUW officials, possibly at the weekend, seems the most likely next step. At Leyland's truck and tractor plant at Barchess, near Edinburgh, the five-week-old stoppage by 1,500 engineering machinists goes on after a vote by the strikers on Tuesday.

Exporters more competitive

Britain's competitiveness was a healthy filip in the 14th quarter of this year by falling pound account to survey estimates published. However, even after the improvement the index is still 10 per cent below the 1975 level. British goods are competitive in world markets in 1975.

Middle East worries send dollar down

By Our Economics Staff
The dollar slumped on foreign exchange markets yesterday afternoon, losing 11 per cent of its value against the Swiss franc and 0.8 per cent against the pound. Heavy selling began late in the day as a number of reports combined to worry dealers.

Ray Maughan writes: Share values were boosted by an estimated £500m yesterday as sustained institutional and private investment demand lifted the FT index by 7.5 to 354.3, a level not seen since September 15 last year.

Marathon seeks cut of 900 Clydebank jobs

Clydebank shop stewards and the management of the Marathon Shipbuilding Company, the British shipbuilding subsidiary of the Marathon Manufacturing Company, of Houston, Texas, were engaged in yet another bitter boardroom argument last night.

They were trying to save more than 900 of their 1,000 hourly paid labour force from becoming redundant with the long-term closure of the shipyard. Marathon moved into Clydebank in August, 1972, on the promise of £12m from the then Conservative Government, taken over by the Labour Government.

North Sea oil continues to lead rise in production

By Our Economics Staff
Industrial production continued to rise in July but most of the increase occurred outside manufacturing industry, with North Sea oil continuing to dominate.

New figures from the Central Statistical Office show that total industrial production rose 2.1 per cent in the three months to the end of July, while manufacturing output rose by only 1 per cent.

Next IMF sale October 4

Washington, Sept 13.—The United States would hold a gold auction on October 4, it would again offer 500oz competitively by the price method.

Commission sets 31 million tonne limit on steelmakers

July, the EEC industry appears to be producing well in excess of the third quarter target, as it did in the second quarter.

The Commission said today that it was "indispensable" that the production targets be respected. If they were not, "the recovery of the situation on the Community steel market would be seriously compromised".

to the EEC's steel industry. The other main element is the setting of minimum prices, some voluntary and others obligatory, for steel products.

Under this system, which will be slightly modified, exporters will be asked to deposit a forfeit equal to 25 per cent of the value of the export consignments if there is a prima facie case that it is being offered at less than the authorized price.

It is shown in the estimates that total industrial production grew by 5.9 per cent in the two years from 1975 to 1977, compared to the 2.1 per cent estimate produced on the basis of 1970 prices.

In the old system of working out the pace of growth, everything was given a weight in the total package which assumed that it was still worth what it cost in 1970. This undervalued oil, which has been the great growth sector of the British economy.

Russells curbs Turkish cotton yarn supplies to UK

John Huxley
ports of cotton yarn into Britain from Turkey have been ended by the European Commission until the end of the year. It was announced in London yesterday.

commercial director of the British Textile Makers Association, said that as early as April it was clear from industry monitoring that Turkish imports were exceeding all expectations and would quickly exceed the limits.

The Turkish yarn was regarded by the industry as a test case of the Commission's ability to deal speedily with alleged breaches, especially by the Mediterranean associates.

How the markets moved

Rises			
Bank of Ireland	25 1/2 to 45 1/2	Klondike	15 1/2 to 61 1/2
Barclays	30 to 36 1/2	Elphinstone	11 1/2 to 55 1/2
Beecham	50 to 74 1/2	Loth & Midland	13 1/2 to 115 1/2
De Beers Ltd	20 1/2 to 67 1/2	North Eng Inds	6 1/2 to 132 1/2
De Beers Deft	15 1/2 to 48 1/2	Plessey	7 1/2 to 125 1/2
EMI	30 to 13 1/2	Vin Press	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
Farnell Elect	15 1/2 to 40 1/2	Southval	15 1/2 to 58 1/2
GEC	30 to 33 1/2	Sun Alliance	11 1/2 to 56 1/2
GKN	20 to 28 1/2	Turner & Newall	11 1/2 to 189 1/2
Harrison Cros	25 1/2 to 55 1/2	Westland	5 1/2 to 46 1/2
ICI	40 to 41 1/2	Winkellhaak	10 1/2 to 78 1/2
Falls			
Bestobell	15 1/2 to 16 1/2	C. E. Heath	10 1/2 to 27 1/2
Barton	6 1/2 to 18 1/2	T. J. Hill	5 1/2 to 14 1/2
Barnham	5 1/2 to 8 1/2	Selwyns Frbs	10 to 46 1/2
Diamond Photo	5 1/2 to 14 1/2	E. Willis Faber	5 1/2 to 25 1/2

THE POUND

Bank		Bank	
Australia	1 1/2 to 1 1/2	Denmark	11 1/2 to 10 1/2
Canada	2 1/2 to 2 1/2	France	8 1/2 to 8 1/2
Germany	4 1/2 to 4 1/2	Italy	16 1/2 to 16 1/2
Japan	3 1/2 to 3 1/2	Netherlands	4 1/2 to 4 1/2
Norway	10 1/2 to 10 1/2	Portugal	96 1/2 to 96 1/2
Spain	145 1/2 to 145 1/2	Sweden	8 1/2 to 8 1/2
Switzerland	3 1/2 to 3 1/2	US	1 1/2 to 1 1/2
Yugoslavia	41 1/2 to 41 1/2		

Record UK sales and profits.

First Half Year		Year	
Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Audited
1978	1977	1977	1976
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
SALES	47,375	40,694	85,615
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	2,376	2,725	5,489
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	1,639	1,534	3,256
INTERIM DIVIDEND	3.69p	3.60551p	
Additional Dividend in respect of previous year	0.08832p	0.08029p	
TOTAL (payable 6th October 1978)	3.77832p	3.68590p	

Setback in overseas results - difficult trading conditions in Central and Southern Africa.

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Bestobell

International Engineering and Chemical Products Group
INTERIM REPORT 1978

Steel managers to press for 12 pc pay rise

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A fresh challenge to the Government's incomes policy emerged yesterday when union leaders of 12,000 steel industry managers gave early warning of a 12 per cent pay demand backed by the threat of industrial action.

The Steel Industry Management Association, serving notice on the British Steel Corporation that unless the industry ignores the pay restraint guidelines and pays more than double the permitted ceiling on wage rises, management will "work strictly to job specifications".

SIMA is proposing an average increase of 12 per cent to restore differentials over shop floor workers that have been eroded by three successive years of wage restraint. The association's national council will recommend to the full annual delegate meeting in Harrogate next month that sanctions should be imposed if DSC fails to come up with a "satisfactory" offer in the meantime.

Mr Bob Muir, general secretary of SIMA, told a meeting of northern steel managers in Rotherham: "The earnings level of steel workers is rising more rapidly than managerial staffs. They are catching up or in some cases overtaking the managers' pay level. Sanctions would mean managers refusing to work extended hours, frustrating communications and prohibiting the use of private cars on BSC business. In effect, our members would be working strictly to their job specifications", Mr Muir said.

Unrest among BSC management is mirrored in the coal industry where the British Association of Colliery Management is insisting on a full return to free collective bargaining and an end to "discrimination" against the public sector. A similar line is expected to be taken by the Engineers' and Managers' Association, which negotiates for 19,000 power station engineers.

Norwegian research on 'black box' project to pinpoint maritime errors

From Deniz Stuart
Vienna, Sept 13

"Black box" flight recorders fitted in aircraft may soon have a maritime equivalent. Investigators are in hand to see if merchant ships can be similarly equipped so that disasters can be pinpointed.

This was revealed at yesterday's session of the International Union of Marine Insurance conference, when safety at sea dominated much of the discussion.

The black box idea is part of a considerable research project initiated in Norway to investigate and analyse the causes of ship collisions and groundings. The project will be completed by 1980. The main concern is the human error factor. According to Mr J. Odegard of Storebrand Insurance Co. Norway, the black box data recording system is technically possible, and shipping authorities may make recommendations for its installation. Another revelation yesterday was that South Africa was planning the introduction of a Dover Strait traffic separation scheme around the Cape. This follows the alarming incident last year when the sister tankers Veeol and Ventet collided.

At yesterday's meeting Mr Ted Rainbow, of Commercial Union and chairman of the Union's Oslo Hull committee, emphasized the large percentage of premiums paid out in claim after the end of the third year of account, which is the way the marine insurance market compares its figures.

The pattern was much the same as before, and it remains the case that any underwriter with an international portfolio will be wise to assume that at the end of the third year of account, further settlements will be made of at least 25 per cent, and in some years as much as 37 per cent.

Comments that arose from the application of improper points to the pattern already developing over the last four years. Losses reported in 1978 have increased in number by 57.8 per cent and in amount by 65.6 per cent over the previous year. As an illustration of how human error ashore can affect underwriters, the American delegation reported a recent claim that arose from the application of improper points to the pattern already developing over the last four years. Losses reported in 1978 have increased in number by 57.8 per cent and in amount by 65.6 per cent over the previous year. As an illustration of how human error ashore can affect underwriters, the American delegation reported a recent claim that arose from the application of improper points to the pattern already developing over the last four years.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Helping the jobless to set up in business

From Mr Ian M. Collins

Sir, I was interested to read (August 23) about the scheme introduced by VG Management to encourage unemployed workers who have received substantial redundancy payments to invest these sums in grocery stores in the VG chain. I have intended for some time to write to suggest that a considerable dent in the unemployment figures could be made if the Government were actively to assist with relatively modest cash grants, or interest-free loans if need be, to unemployed people to set themselves up in business, cease to draw on central funds for their subsistence, begin to contribute to their again increased and find restored to them their self-respect.

The reasons for my not writing earlier are (1) I have fairly recently pushed out the boat on my own account and have been busy paddling in keep it afloat; and (2) an admittedly defeatist resignation to the fact that the present Government, despite lip-service paid to the encouragement of the smaller industrial unit, could not possibly promote such a scheme due to its essential belief in centralization and collectivization in all their forms, and the difficulties which would arise for the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise if they were faced over a relatively short period of time with a large numerical increase in the number of "accidents" they were called on to service. Nevertheless, it is interesting to contemplate the idea of

thousands of people cut out of the dole queues and back in active work in one or another of dozens of possible forms of self-employment, assisted at a fraction of the cost which is currently disposed to keep Yourable enterprises in existence.

One can only wish VG every success with their initiative; the rebirth of the "corner shop" is a step towards a saner and healthier social and economic order; and it would prove, if further proof were necessary, that we need not look to our political leaders for constructive ideas for our economic survival, but to those sectors of private enterprise which remain.

May I take a few more lines to express the hope that (leaving aside the Conservatives who ought to be the promoters of this idea somewhere in the chaos of the stricken Liberal Party somebody or some group is considering such a scheme as a feature of their future election manifesto. It was, after all, Mr Steel who brought to prominence the phrase "small is beautiful" in relation to economic units.

It could yet prove a popular plank in a Liberal election platform and, as far as I can see, they are going to need every bit of buoyancy they can muster. Might be more use to them than the jobless bean, come to think of it!

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. COLLINS,
St. Paxton Road,
Chiswick,
London W4.

Correct title of Special Commissioner

From the Clerk to the S Commissioners of Income

Sir, In the second paragraph of the article dated August 19 on the title and also in earlier article described the Special Commissioners as the "Special Commissioners of the Revenue".

The Commissioners' designation is the "Commissioners for the special purposes of the Income Tax (see section 4(1) Management Act 1970). ever, by long-established they are normally referred as the Special Commissioners of Income Tax (although days they are concerned several other taxes as well).

I am sorry if I appear in the articles is open very real objection that the Special Commissioners are a part of the land Revenue. This is not the case; in fact, they are entirely independent. Yours sincerely,
G. BRITTON,
Clerk to the Special Commissioners,
Office of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
Turnstile House,
94-98 Hatfield Road,
London WC1V 6LO.

Zero-rating of supplies

From Mr J. C. Leeming

Sir, In his letter which appeared on September 14, Michael Frampton asked me to his suggestion that VAT could be zero-rated made to registered VAT traders.

This suggestion is not new, but there have been replies given to the point. However, the proposal again made in a pamphlet by the Consultative Committee of Accountancy (CCAA) earlier this year in the Finance Bill debate Financial Secretary to the Treasury said that the Customs and Excise could examine the proposal and we are doing so in consultation with CCAB but also with representatives from the CBI and Remit Consortium. The issue of this study will be published in due course. Yours faithfully,
J. C. LEEMING,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise,
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, September 8.

'Double sourcing' answer to the British Leyland problem

From Mr Andrew C. Grillet

Sir, The means of avoiding the kind of problem that British Leyland now find themselves in has long been known to the electronics industry throughout the world. It is the policy of "second sourcing".

In this industry it is normally expressly forbidden to design into a product a component available from only one manufacturer. Even when the manufacturer may be one's own company, it is normally arranged so that one or more alternative suppliers, as financially and politically independent as possible, manufacture an equivalent product, either under licence or as an independent design. The purchaser then splits the order between the suppliers in proportion to their production capacity or to some other formula agreeable to all parties.

ensures a far lower price than the much proclaimed, but seldom seen "economies of scale". If car prices had fallen in the same proportion as have electronics' prices since 1968, this year's Rolls-Royce would cost less than £100.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW C. GRILLET,
43 Fieldway Crescent,
London N5 7PU,
September 11.

From Mr Richard Widdowson
Sir, Can anyone explain why 32 toolmakers are threatened with loss of employment when all they apparently ask for is the enforcement of the law—namely Schedule 11 of the Employment Protection Act. Yours faithfully,
RICHARD W. WIDDOWSON,
15 St. James Place,
Tweedbank,
Gateshead,
August 30.

Computer use 10 times higher than in 1969

By Kenneth Orro

Computer usage in the United Kingdom, as measured by the number of terminals in use, has grown tenfold in 10 years. During the same period the real cost of computer hardware has fallen to one-eighth of its 1969 value, though this has been partially offset by rising costs of software.

These estimates are made in the tenth annual edition of *The Computer Users' Year Book*, published yesterday. The number of terminals was 5,000 in 1969 and is more than 52,000 in 1978.

A small business computer system today costs about £20,000, the yearbook notes, compared with £50,000 10 years ago. Published by *Computer Users' Year Book*, Bourneville, £21.95.

Opec surplus halved as production falls and prices show no sign of recovery

By David Blake

Economists of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries had their surplus halved in the first six months of this year. It fell to \$3,400m (£3,282m), according to estimates published by the Bank of England.

The Bank's Quarterly Bulletin estimates that earnings from oil exports in the third quarter are liable to remain depressed as volume stays low and prices show no sign of recovery.

It estimates that there was a net move of \$1,100m out of the United Kingdom by oil producers during the first half of this year, with most of this taking the form of a \$1,000m reduction in foreign-currency deposits.

There was a shift of \$200m out of government stocks and one of the same amount into Treasury bills. Sterling deposits fell by the equivalent of \$200m. Last year there was a net inflow of \$4,100m.

The big loser in the first half was the United States, however, which received a net inflow of only \$500m compared to \$3,800m in the second half of 1977. In the second half of last year the United States received 30 per cent of oil producers' money; in the first half of 1978 it got about 8 per cent.

Other countries, including such European states as Switzerland and Germany, continued to receive considerable amounts of oil money, with \$4,000m going into bank deposits.

Inflows of oil-producers' money were one of the main factors helping up the pound in much of 1977, and the effective end of this source of support was clearly one of the major forces driving the American currency downwards. On the basis of the Bank's figures it seems unlikely that there will be large quantities of Opec money for investment. Total revenues were down by \$2,800m in the second quarter to touch only \$29,100m, and imports by Opec countries continue to rise.

On present estimates, the overall Opec surplus looks likely this year to be well down on the \$33,500m figure of 1977, which was itself a fall from the \$37,200m of 1976. It could turn out to be below half last year's figure.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers for industrial production in July, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1975=100).

	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total
1977			
July	106.2	103.5	
August	106.6	103.4	
Sept	106.7	103.3	
Oct	105.8	101.8	
Nov	105.7	101.7	
Dec	106.5	102.9	
1978			
Jan	107.0	102.5	
Feb	107.5	102.4	
March	107.2	103.2	
April	111.1	104.7	
May	110.0	103.1	
June	111.4	105.1	
July	111.8	105.1	

% rise in latest 3 months over previous 3 months

	+2.3	+1.0
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Coffee quotas discussed

By Wallace Jackson

Meetings of the executive board of the International Coffee Organisation began in London yesterday to discuss revising the levels at which export quotas would become effective under the International Coffee Agreement, which was negotiated at the end of 1973.

Although recent frost damage to Brazilian coffee trees has brought prices in the London market up from about £1,200 a tonne to early August to about £1,600 a tonne now, producing countries feel that

prices will eventually fall back.

Last July producers and consumers in the ICO agreed to discuss preventing a steep dip in prices by reducing the flow of coffee to the markets through export quotas which would be triggered at a higher level than the present 7.5 cents per lb.

With the present price level at some 150 cents per lb, some consuming countries might accept a trigger price of 120 cents per lb, although producers are calling for introduction of quotas at the current market level.

£5m order for Methil yard

By Ronald Faux

A £5m order for a cellar deck has gone to the Methil yard of Redpath De Groat Caledonian (RGC) by Moss Eastern, acting on behalf of the Beatrice Field consortium.

The deck will be installed on the drilling jacker 12 miles offshore in the Moray Firth, the nearest oilfield to the mainland. It will weigh 2,400 tons, and contain mechanical, electrical and piping systems.

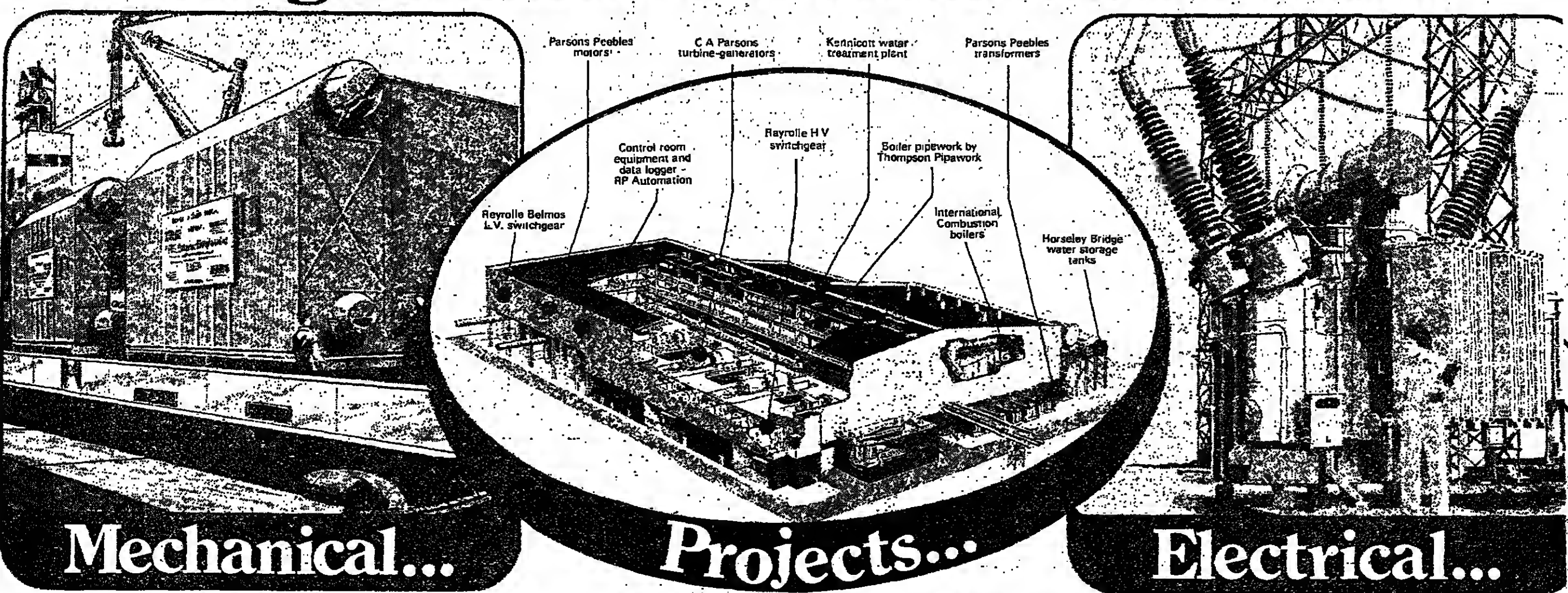
This order gives the Methil yard guaranteed employment for the 600 men well into next year.

MEASURES OF COMPETITIVENESS OF UK MANUFACTURED GOODS

	Relative unit labour costs	Relative export prices	Import price competitiveness	Relative profitability of exporting
1978				
Q1	100.8	102.0	97.0	100.0
Q2	93.8	96.5	93.5	88.1
Q3	81.8	98.6	92.0	86.2
Q4	64.9	92.3	89.7	84.8
1977				
Q1	68.5	98.1	93.0	85.9
Q2	87.9	101.7	94.8	85.6
Q3	88.2	108.4	95.1	86.0
Q4	91.7	107.6	95.9	86.4
1976				
Q1	95.1	110.8	97.9	97.3
Q2	90.4	105.2	96.2	95.7

* Treasury estimates

NEI goes ahead...at home and overseas



Mechanical...

The largest Shop Assembled Boilers ever built in the UK - these 300 tonne boilers were designed and manufactured by NEI International Combustion for the Corpus Christi Petrochemical Refinery in the United States.

Projects...

The combined blowing and generating station for BSC's new Redcar project - NEI Projects is the main contractor for electrical and mechanical plant and NEI companies are major equipment suppliers.

Electrical...

Major export orders in the electrical engineering sector include a contract secured by NEI Bruce Peabbles for 20 transformers and 2 reactors to be supplied to the Government of Abu Dhabi.

Northern Engineering Industries Ltd. Interim Results 6 months ended 30th June 1978.

Extract from Review by the Chairman Sir James Woodeson, CBE, TD.

Despite depressed conditions in some sectors of the home market and strong competition overseas, the broad trading position for the Group is satisfactory and Group liquidity remains strong. The overseas businesses are making a significant contribution and the Group's interests in indigenous overseas manufacture are being further developed in support of the UK trading activities.

"Discussions on the restructuring of the UK utility boiler industry have been discontinued but arrangements are being made in consultation with the Electricity Authorities concerned to secure the most effective utilisation of the industry's engineering

capability in meeting the UK power station requirements. NEI has a substantial turnover in boilers and electrical plant for industry and electrical utilities in the UK and overseas, and will continue to take a leading part in the design and manufacture of the plant required for major nuclear and fossil fired power stations.

The intake of orders by the UK Trading Companies in the first six months of 1978 is ahead of the combined figures for the corresponding period of 1977. Prospects are encouraging for the supply of mechanical and electrical plant to the power, mining and process industries in developing overseas markets.

	Half Year Ended 30.6.78	Half Year Ended 30.6.77	Year Ended 31.12.77
Turnover	£ million 199,000	£ million 185,000	£ million 387,000
Profit before taxation	15,569	11,660	25,157
Profit attributable to NEI Shareholders (after taxation)	9,858	5,881	13,460
Earnings per ordinary share (excluding extraordinary items)	10.89p	8.64p	20.74p
Dividend per ordinary share	2.5p	2.0p	6.0p

1 The comparative figures for the half year ended 30th June, 1977 have been restated on a basis consistent with that adopted in the audited consolidated accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1977.

2 The results include contributions from International Combustion (Holdings) Limited and its subsidiaries and from Edgely & Francis (Holdings) Limited respectively from 1st January and 1st February, 1978.

NEI

A merger of Clarke Chapman and Reyrolle Parsons

NEI Clarke Chapman Engineering Ltd., NEI International Combustion Ltd., NEI John Thompson Ltd., NEI Clarke Chapman Cranes Ltd., NEI Thompson Cochran Ltd., NEI Clarke Chapman Power Engineering Ltd., NEI Bruce Peabbles Ltd., NEI Parsons Ltd., NEI Reyrolle Ltd., NEI Electronics Ltd., NEI Projects Ltd., NEI International Ltd., NEI Overseas Ltd.

Northern Engineering Industries Ltd, Cuthbert House, All Saints, Newcastle upon Tyne England NE99 1NT

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

One year later...

quity market wants to go better and day it was clearly hoping that it was going to stop it doing just that. A set of August trade figures shows a continuation of course, stop it in its but predictions at the end of last of a substantial visible deficit seem evaporated over the past twenty four So, if the trade figures indicate an "near" on the economic front for the few weeks, it is not that difficult to a September bull run—the FT index 93.4 as recently as September 4—rapidly extended to test the all-time of 549.2, set exactly a year ago today. n gills looked rather sprightlier day, helped in part by an encouraging on price trends from the price com. But it remains to be seen if the "ties are yet prepared to give an nod in the direction of lower st rates by cutting L&L&R.

every les through

g begun slowly last year, the Inn-g recovery at UDS has come through tidal wave, in the latest set of interim 2 per cent sales rise to £170m, reflect- ume growth of perhaps 10 per cent, 100 transformed into more than 20 profits of £9.1m which is more than 100 over market forecasts. With the rationalization programme 1 it and the promise of continuing ocy in spending levels, UDS should e to forget its depressing record of st five years. Its seem to be heading for a record against last year's £19m. he first half the most significant pro- has been achieved by the multiples. d by a particularly strong recovery in ng following cutbacks in its own pro. UDS has managed to push operating up by 240 per cent on a 20 per cent increase. owing a 4p rise to 109p yesterday UDS still have income attractions in a active yield of 7.7 per cent. That said, er, it still has to prove its new-found th in less buoyant conditions before it comes back into market favour and ratio of 10, rising above 12 on a axed basis, reflects that degree of n.

nah Oil

ontribution n Thistle

e expects a miracle cure at Burnah Oil shares have nevertheless participated latest market upturn helped of course, improvement in tanker rates in anti- of possible Opec price rises later ar. Yesterday's interim results show urnah is still holding its position and ie pattern of slow recovery is being ed. There is a profit of £2.7m in st half, though a loss after tax and ies of 4.09p a share. ensive charter cancellations last year ad a once only effect on reducing ing losses on shipping from £20m to while profits from non-shipping as have remained stable at £20.2m e more difficult conditions in the lubricants market. On the other hand b is now paying higher depreciation 100 interest charges after bringing into the the first of two ULCCs. The second into the present half, and both are yed on short-term work on low world- ates. nah is not benefiting from the cur- turn in tanker rates and in any case the view that it will be shortlived, still leaves the long-term problem of ding its tanker commitments which take it until the mid-1980s short of a ular revival in rates. inst this the Thistle Field will be in ht months this year, and Burnah's t has probably yielded around 10 to these latest half year earnings. Burnah has still to decide how it eat PRT. Thistle is going to ease the re but it is not going to solve Bur-

mah's problems. Only a very favourable decision on the BP shares claim, a drama- tic and well-founded turnaround in charter rates, or a takeover bid are going to do that. Since none of these can be described as likely, the shares at 82p, down 4p yester- day, are asking for too much on any sort of realistic earnings prognosis.

Turner & Newall

Volume is improving

Heartened more by the optimistic tone of the company's second half forecast than the dull first half figures, Turner & Newall managed an 11p gain to 189p yesterday. Certainly there was nothing in the interim statement for the market to get its teeth in with pre-tax profits down from £23.2m to £21.5m. Moreover the outturn would have been even worse but for acquisitions which boosted trading profits by £4.1m although much less than this at the net level owing to the big minority in Philip Hunt. Added to that the group has changed the way it accounts for exchange gains, choosing to restate half year figures at exchange rates ruling at the end of the year. That will make for better comparisons in the future but it has had the effect of depressing last year's figure by £1.1m to the stated £23.2m. Less satisfactory have been Nigeria, where the downturn in construction activity has halved its contribution to perhaps £1m for the period, and United Kingdom industrial materials where there has been a sharp fall in volume especially for the big exporting divisions. Automotive products have also been bit by destocking while adverse conditions in the tractor market have pulled down Ferodo. For the second half the group has already seen a slight pickup in volume across the board in the United Kingdom and is keep- ing its fingers crossed about Nigeria. So for the year as a whole the group should be able to pull up to leave profits similar to last year's £50m thanks chiefly to the contribution from acquisitions. Over- shadowing the shares though is the Simpson report on asbestosis which is due this year.

Northern Engineering

Perspective on boilermaking

Northern Engineering Industries, the product of the merger between Keyrolle Parsons and Clarke Chapman, is now just one year old and although it has enjoyed a gentle uprating this year its share price still reflects some deep-seated City scepticism. With £15.6m under its belt at the half year against £11.6m a year ago it is on course for an overall 1978 increase of some £2m-£3m on 1977's £25.2m. On that basis the prospective p/e ratio at 13.2p is under-6 and the yield nearly 8 per cent. Admittedly the acquisition of International Combustion and Baldwin & Francis has boosted profits but the underlying profit rise is some 15 per cent, margins are improving, orders are up across the group, and the cash in the balance sheet is still rising. Why, then, the substandard rating? The doubts still focus on NEI's electricity supply business and, in particular, upon the problems for the Gateshead boilermaking plant next year when the present order book expires. NEI's answer is that even on the gloomiest view, United Kingdom power generation is a sufficiently small part of the total—only about 15 per cent of turnover—that it will not forestall rising group profitability, given the underlying buoyancy of the main mechanical and electrical engineering businesses. Power station boilers are presently break- ing even and NEI is not expecting a loss at Gateshead next year either. There will be some spin-off work from the Drax 'B' con- tract which has gone to Babcock & Wilcox, and evidently an understanding CEBG is prepared to accelerate some of the work on the AGR stations which would not other- wise arise until 1980. There will, of course, be some slimming, but the problems are not likely to threaten continued growth and the rating should ultimately reflect this.

Economic notebook

Unemployment red herring?

Since unemployment rose to peak postwar levels, throughout the industrialized West, econo- mists have been searching for explanations. Many in Britain have argued that the level of unemployment has risen sharply in the past few years at least partly as a result of employment protec- tion legislation. It is said that, in job security, if a man in work means fewer jobs all round as employers are reluc- tant to take on labour which they will find hard to dismiss. There are two different strands in the argument. One is that employers will tend to use less labour to produce the same output, where possible, in part because they will be slow to hire new workers when demand increases for fear of being unable to pay them off if demand then turns down. The other is that output itself is affected. This is said to be especially true, again, in an upswing, as the reluctance to increase the labour force leads to a slower increase in production than would be the case in the absence of employ- ment protection measures. Even if these claims are correct they do not lead inexorably to the conclusion that employment protection legisla- tion is a bad thing. The loss of a certain amount of employment or output may well be thought a price worth pay- ing for more job security. How- ever, it is clearly important to discover by how much, if at all, unemployment has been raised by such measures, as the Employment Protection Act of 1975. Unfortunately the evidence is extremely thin. The unemploy- ment figures themselves have recently been something of a

The puzzle about the unemployment figures is that they show a fall in the adult jobless over the last year while most economists expected a rise

puzzle in Britain, and it is necessary to distinguish be- tween these and the figures for employment. Both have behaved 'strangely' in relation to output since the trough of the last recession in 1975, although in the opposite direction from that suggested by the above arguments. The chief puzzle about the British employment figures at present is that they show a fall in the adult jobless over the last year when most economists expected a further rise. However, this fall has not been accompanied by a rise in employment. Fewer of these without jobs are signing on as unemployed. The employment figures are more relevant to the question of the effect of job protection legislation. These were sur- prisingly high last year as out- put grew, but slowly while employment picked up. However, the latest figures show a drop after seasonal adjustment of nearly 1 per cent in the numbers employed in production industries in the three months to June last year. In the same period industrial output expanded rapidly even in those industries not affected by North Sea oil. There has, thus, been a very sharp increase in industrial production in the last few months. The same is true, although to a lesser extent, of manufacturing productivity. However, it is not really possible to argue from these figures that the existence of employment protection mea-

ures has held back recruitment and, thus, caused unexpected productivity growth. First, the growth in output per head is only very recent. Second, it comes after a long period when productivity has been well below past trends. Despite the most recent rise in manufacturing output per head, for example, it is still only one-third of 1 per cent above its level at the beginning of 1977, and 1 1/2 per cent above the average level during 1977. The rise in output per employee in production indus- tries (still excluding those affected by North Sea oil) has been much more striking. It is now 4 per cent higher than the average for 1977. However, if a five-year period is looked at, the average growth in output per head in these industries has been a mere 0.5 per cent. If the great drop in productivity between 1973 and 1974 is excluded the average annual rise in produc- tivity is greater, but still only 1.8 per cent. There is an important caveat to these on the interpretation of both employment and unemploy- ment figures. Direct govern- ment subsidies to employment, the most important of which are temporary employment sub- sidies, have raised British employment significantly. The number of people em- ployed in jobs created under these schemes was nearly 300,000 last year. What about the figures for output? Again it is hard to reach any conclusions. Output growth has until this year been below forecast but this has been explained to some extent by lower than expected public spending. Proponents of the view that the Employment Protection Act and other such legislation has inhibited industrial recovery could point to the slow re- sponse of the economy to increased consumer demand as evidence to support their view. There has certainly been a rise in import penetration as foreign suppliers have moved in to take advantage of in- creased demand in Britain. However, there is no particular reason to pin this on job security measures rather than on previous low investment, the well-known and documented sluggish response of British in- dustry to rises in demand ex- posed throughout the postwar period. A survey recently com- missioned by the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission to examine the effects of employment legisla- tion found that it had little effect on either recruitment or output to the majority of the firms covered. The provisions on unfair dis- missals were said by 58 per cent of managers to have had an influence in their work- places, but this was thought to have led to more careful selection rather than lower recruit- ment. When managers were asked why they were not taking on more staff or were recruiting in smaller numbers than pre- viously they cited increased labour productivity or the exis- tence of spare capacity, and rarely mentioned employment legislation. More work is needed before firm conclusions can be drawn. But there may be a clue from abroad.

Despite fierce legislation to protect jobs in many continen- tal countries during the fiftee- year period since the end of the second world war, there has been no ten- dency to higher unemployment than in Britain, nor to engage fewer workers in an upswing, nor to grow less slowly or smoothly. The Impact of Employment Protection Laws by W. W. Daniel and Elizabeth Stigge (Policy Studies Institute, 12 Upper Regent Street, London SW1A 8BP) £3.90. Caroline Atkinson.

Stamping out the counterfeiters



Counterfeit products are always of inferior quality says M. Pierre Cardin (above), the fashion designer, a victim of the counterfeiters

Commercial piracy, the pro- duction of forgeries of well-known branded goods, is being discussed in Geneva this week by government officials who are increasingly disturbed by the scale of the problem. Consumers and some of the world's leading manufacturers are victims of clever forgers. Commercial piracy is now a major international growth in- dustry with an annual volume of tens of millions of dollars. At the Geneva meeting a number of government officials will be trying to devise new rules and regulations to put an end to the practice. "Commercial pirates are exploiting good and well estab- lished markets to skim off some of the cream. The pirates can make extraordinary profits," said Mr William Walker, the former United States Trade Ambassador to the Geneva multilateral trade nego- tiations.

Mr Walker is now advising a new group of leading manu- facturers, including such firms as the Distillers Company, Moet- Hennessy of France, Dunlop, Levi Strauss, General Electric of the United States, Christian Dior Coutura and Walt Disney Productions. The Distillers Company once uncovered a manufacturer in Germany who was buying cheap whisky by the barrel, producing exact copies of the company's famous labels and bottles and doing good business passing them off as genuine. The manufacturers' group, founded in April, has already had some success in bringing its problems to the attention of governments. One of those concerned about the counterfeiting problem and determined to get new rules agreed upon at the current Geneva negotiations on trade is the United States Special Trade Representative, Mr Robert Strauss. He says that there is an "exceedingly serious problem of production of goods that are a fraud on the consuming public of the world". At present few governments penalize the pirate producers and some in South-east Asia and South America have full knowledge of them but do not appear to be concerned about their activities. Mr Walker is hopeful that the Geneva trade talks will end with agreements to increase penalties on coun- terfeit manufacturers, create an international surveillance body and increase pressures on individual governments to act against the illicit manufac- turers. Dunlop, for example, has had problems resulting from the manufacture of copies of its tennis rackets. They are believed to have been made in Hongkong and are of poor quality. Munsigwear, which makes

distinctive sports shirts with a Pelican symbol on the pocket, has found copies of its goods in Venezuela that were made in Czechoslovakia. Mr Walker claims that Eastern Europe both has numerous counterfeit producers and is a market for forged products. Some customs authorities are willing to seize counterfeit goods, but usually they are only willing to ban sales from their own markets, while allowing the importer to re-export them. Needless to say such action is pointless in such a sophisticated and large-scale multinational business. The manufacturers who are being hit hard by the commercial pirates want the illicit goods seized and destroyed by cus- tomers authorities. Some governments may agree to do this but the prob- lem remains that customs offi- cials, like the average consumer, are mostly unable to distinguish between a genuine and a counterfeit article. The manufacturers recognize this and those most affected are now hiring investigators to un- cover counterfeit producing factories. They include, Mr Walker says, a former Scotland Yard detective who has de- veloped a detection operation in Maastricht. The big manufacturers are confronted with a difficult prob- lem, but often they have the resources and skills to defend themselves. The counterfeit products, M. Cardin said, "are always of inferior quality. We must stop this. We are losing millions of dollars". Frank Vogl

which makes distinctive sports shoes and bags has discovered bags carrying its name that were made in Czechoslovakia. Mr Walker claims that Eastern Europe both has numerous counterfeit producers and is a market for forged products. Some customs authorities are willing to seize counterfeit goods, but usually they are only willing to ban sales from their own markets, while allowing the importer to re-export them. Needless to say such action is pointless in such a sophisticated and large-scale multinational business. The manufacturers who are being hit hard by the commercial pirates want the illicit goods seized and destroyed by cus- tomers authorities. Some governments may agree to do this but the prob- lem remains that customs offi- cials, like the average consumer, are mostly unable to distinguish between a genuine and a counterfeit article. The manufacturers recognize this and those most affected are now hiring investigators to un- cover counterfeit producing factories. They include, Mr Walker says, a former Scotland Yard detective who has de- veloped a detection operation in Maastricht. The big manufacturers are confronted with a difficult prob- lem, but often they have the resources and skills to defend themselves. The counterfeit products, M. Cardin said, "are always of inferior quality. We must stop this. We are losing millions of dollars". Frank Vogl

THE SECOND ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. David F. McCurrach, circulated with the Annual Report for the year to 31st July 1978.

RESULTS
Earnings for the year are 8 1/2% higher at 6.40p and exceed the forecast made in the Interim Statement in March. This follows on an increase of 18% in earnings last year. The rise in U.K. dividends which was limited by dividend restraint was offset to a considerable degree by the fall in the value of the Dollars as affected Dollar income, and by lower interest rates on short term deposits. Your Directors recommend a final dividend of 4.30p making a total of 6.30p against 5.65p, an increase of 11 1/2%.

VALUATION
As in the previous year the U.K. again proved to be among the most rewarding of the world's major stock markets. The F.T.A. All-Share index rose by over 20% compared with rises of 14% and 9% respectively in Japanese and German stock markets and a rise of only 1% in the U.S.A. Moreover the value of overseas investments was affected by continuing gyrations in currency markets. Sterling appreciated by 11% against the U.S. Dollar, held its value against the German Mark but fell by 21% against the Yen. Our total net assets increased by 15% to a new high, exceeding the 1972 peak by 12%, and our portfolio of U.K. and U.S. equities outperformed the indices by 4% equivalent to 11p per share in terms of net asset value. Having added substantially to U.K. equities over the previous 3 years we have recently reduced U.K. equity holdings by £1.7m. In the ending market and added to Gilt-edged.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX
We welcome the reduction in the Budget in the effective rate of Corporation Tax on gains made by Investment Trusts from 17 1/2% to 10%. This follows a vigorous campaign by The Association of Investment Trust Companies for the elimination of this tax on Investment Trusts. Consequently on the change, the tax credit which our shareholders can offset against gains taken on other securities which is now 17%, falls to 10% with effect from 6th April 1979.

THE FUTURE
It is an accepted truism that politics and politicians dominate the economic future, apparently never more so than on the brink of a British General Election and on the morrow of Bremen and Bonn. This may be right in the context of short-term movements and market values, but otherwise it is in part a deceptive half-truth in the sense that it treats symptoms as causes and palliatives as cures. Every economy in the world has, over years, become entwined in tangles of controls, quotas, sub- sidies and interventions, bearing on wages and prices, food and fuel, trade and commodities, invest- ment, interest rates and exchange values. These have created such distortions and pressures with a momentum of their own as would tax the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job to control, let alone begin to unravel. Wages control in Britain and fuel policy in the United States are cases in point. These forces allied with social pressures which they have brought into being alike help to select the politicians and dictate their actions. At home, the scope for radical change by any Government is very limited. The decisive forces are the status of sterling, the tolerances of labour, delays or disappointments in North Sea oil and sluggish world growth already propped up by the United States. The U.S. economy in turn is already running at almost full blast, despite structural unemployment, with huge budget and trade deficits, with credit fully stretched alike for individuals, businesses and banks, and with low productivity growth and high inflation. There is division and confusion, not only in the nation at large (there have been successful votes against High State taxation); the Congress, the Administration and even the Federal Reserve Bank are at odds within themselves on priorities and policies. There have been signs of some con- valescence in stock markets, but none in the fragility of the dollar in a world still without any monetary system. The possibility of a European Currency Unit is one field in which political action could have decisive results—and could have favourable possibilities for Britain (less in terms of added support for sterling than in sustaining discipline) if we take part, but ominous ones if we do not. While all these doubts cloud any forecast of capital values (they do not necessarily imply falls), we can speak more confidently about our own future earnings. We can give only the most qualified of welcomes to the minor easing of dividend limitation. While we are largely invested in dynamic companies typically having low distributions and yields the cover and timing limitations will deny us increases which growing earnings would have warranted. The weighted average yield on our U.K. equities is 4.7%, against 5.4% for the F.T.A. index. Similarly in the U.S. the welcome ending of the currency premium surrender, which we acknowledge with gratitude and relief, has made it possible for us steadily to increase our proportion in smaller specialised businesses with high growth. There, our weighted average market yield is 3.3%, against 4.7% for the Standard and Poors index. On the basis of current dividend and exchange rates our earnings estimate for the current year stands at 6.83p. An increase of 12 1/2% in U.K. dividend rates would in a full year add 0.58p. In short despite controls and currency risks we see the best hope of avoiding the uncertain climate of markets by concentrating on the companies most likely to thrive in any weather.

DIVIDEND INVESTMENT PLAN
Attention is drawn to the operation of the Company's Dividend Investment Plan and to the benefits accruing to participants from evergreen purchases during 9 years of violently fluctuating stock markets. Initial participants will have increased their holdings by nearly a quarter at an average cost of 150p compared with a market price of 205p at 31st July 1978. A Form of Authorisation can be obtained from the Secretary at the Company's Registered Office or from the Agents for the Plan, The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited, 31 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AB.

25th August 1978

Business Diary: Gulf + Western's King of swing

b King was telling me what can happen to a swing era musician up his band and it is now a high executive American conglomerate Western, although not Paramount Pictures makers of the current hit, Grease, and Sar- na Fever. In London yesterday same time as John Gull + Western's full star, but he has to do with the cur- s leisure division. is now head of Gull + Western's insurance interests, in the late 1940s he saxophone and sing- ing, among them Dick and the British pianist Sharrang. s at Gull + Western, that he was handed a and for six years now conducted the group's

big and growing insurance interests—interests which have spilled over into this country with the purchase of the former Slater, Walker life insurance firm, Arrow Life. Not that King's playing days are over—not a bit of it. Next month, for instance, will see him playing bass in Boulder, Colorado, with known as the Retreads. The members are doctors, lawyers and insurance executives. They all share one thing—they used to play in the swing era big bands before rock 'n' roll came along and made the bands unprofitable. Most of the Retreads' arrangements are done by King and it is interesting to note that the concert takes place on the campus of the University of Colorado—alma mater of another bandsman, the late Glenn Miller. Having reminisced at some length over all that lovely swing music King yesterday took his book like Claude Thornhill) we returned reluctantly to the subject of insurance.

King is now chairman of Providence Capital Corporation, the holding company for G + W's substantial United States insurance interests. He is in London to launch a new company, Providence Capital, formerly Arrow Life, a successful life office which G + W bought for £5.2m from the wreck of Slater, Walker. Arthur Pearce, the founder of the company, stays on as King's deputy chairman and chief executive and so do the rest of the successful Arrow Life team. King told me that he plans to expand the activities of the



"Two hundred and fifty economy size cigarette lighters, OK?"

new Providence Capital after the fallow period during the Slater, Walker debacle. I could not help remarking what a life risk King was. As chairman of the many far-flung G + W insurance companies, he seems to spend more time in the air than in his Dover home. His yearly schedule contains a minimum of two trips for board meetings in Anchorage, Alaska; four each for Providence, Rhode Island, San Francisco and Los Angeles; and ten each for New York City and London. King said that in fact G + W does not specialize in this line of business and that many United States corporations in- sured their executives here in

states of America being honoured individually; it began to be borne in on the trade that second trips could be more than a lifetime coming round. The rival claimants for the 1979 festival will be the Venezuelans, who drink little sherry but are important customers for the Spanish brandy which many sherry houses also produce. John Lockwood, managing director of Sandeman in Jerez and campaign manager for the Welsh, says that it is a pity that no trade statistics are kept for the individual countries of the United Kingdom, but there could be no doubt that the Welsh alone drank more sherry than the Venezuelans.

If you are a fully fledged member of the cashless society, you will not want to know. If you are a member of the under- ground economy, you will not want others to know, not least the taxman. But the fact of the matter is, according to the latest Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, that there are 1,880 million banknotes with a face value of £8,790m in circulation or 34 notes with a value of £155 for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. Not surprisingly, the number of large denomination notes in circulation has been increasing steadily in recent years. The Bank also tells us that the average life of a note is just over one year and that means that the Bank employs some 2,600 people on new note production and related activi- ties. Ross Davies



Picture: John Manning "Melancholy Baby" at Gull + Western's King in London yester-

1978

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Over £500m added to share values

Good trading news from a clutch of leading companies and a seemingly brighter economic picture led to another buoyant day in the market as more than £500m was added to share values yesterday.

Gilt at last joined the party after two days in the doldrums and hopes of a balance of payments surplus of around £125m on current account when the trade figures are published today, coupled with more optimism from the Price Commission in the fight against inflation, were good for rises of around 50p in many issues.

But equities remained in the spotlight as the FT Index added 7.9 to another 1978 peak of 534.3. While dealers pointed out that demand had been

produced by the increasingly dominant institutions. Other major shares reporting yesterday included Babcock & Wilcox which rose 10p to 147p. Northern Engineering Industries, where the shares climbed 6p to 132p and Carpenters International which put on 3p to 64p on the back of a sharp, if widely predicted, recovery. Thomas Tilling was one of the few dull counters since the figures prompted a 5p fall to 142p after pronounced strength earlier in the week.

Institutional buying as always predominated but the level of inquiry from country brokers for shares, both large and small, suggested that private investors have been taking an active part in the market rally.

Second-hand saw plenty of activity. Results from Eibar Industrial pushed the shares 5p forward to 257p. Sale Tynes put on 13p to 320p as the publication of results reinforced the market's earlier enthusiasm. London & Midland were hoisted by a like amount to 115p as the group announced

a dividend-boosting rights issue. Steeltyl was one of the few disappointments where the profit announcements clipped 2p off the shares to 207p. Burnham was another where, despite the apparent containment of tanker losses, the absence of an interim dividend forced the price down 4p to 82p. Elsewhere on the oil pitch, Shell added 3p to 595p and BP put on 4p to 906p. The appointment of Warren Plantations' chairman, Mr. Konrad Legg, to the board of British Broom, Carbonizing helped the shares forward yesterday and some expect further gains today.

The shipping sector revived a little where recovery hopes lifted P & O 3p to 94p. European Ferries by a similar amount to 141p and Furness Withy by 5p to 245p. Speculative buying lifted Farnell Electronic 15p to 400p in a thin market and Ernest Jones added 10p to 167p as the jewellery retailer reinforced its status as one of the most successful recent new issues.

On the bid front, Compton Webb was unchanged at 60p on the announcement of an agreed bid from Courtaulds while Orme was up 10p to 100p. Persistent small buying has seen Haslam rise 6p to 272p, run into a single-figure discount against net assets in a narrow market. Analysts would believe that the iron-mesh would do better over the next 18 months by switching into British Land which, at 46p, has barely moved since the recovery statement.

Equity turnover on September 12 was £97,563m (17,604 bargains). Active stocks, according to Exchange Telegraph, yesterday were ICI, Northern Engineering Industries, P & O, Racal, BP, Rank, De Beers, Barclays, Blue Circle, Turner & Newall, Burnham Oil, DCL, Babcock & Wilcox, Beecham, Dixons, Paragon, GEC, Thomas Tilling, GUS, A.E. Marks & Spencer, UDS, Shell. Other active stocks were MFI, Ernest Jones and London & Midland.

Babcock & Wilcox's growth rate starts to accelerate

By Christopher Wilkins

Stated first-half profits from Babcock & Wilcox are modest 6 per cent up on last year at £17.2m, but the underlying trends show that the group is accelerating at a much more rapid rate.

The results are partly caused by changes in the accounting dates of subsidiaries, which had the effect of adding £218,000 to profits against £609,000 the year before. However, the 1977 first half profits were also inflated by a £20m profit on the sale of shares in Herbert Morris and £940,000 credit for excess provisions.

Further, Babcock's results this time would have been £95,000 higher if there had been no change in exchange rates.

Adjusting for these factors Babcock's true profit growth was over 41 per cent. This was despite further losses in the Harstock housing business and

a drop in profits in boiler-making, now only breaking even. Babcock has thus been achieving impressive growth elsewhere in the group, and orders are up to £595m from £442m at the start of the year, excluding the Drexel "B" boiler contract which has yet to be signed.

Mr. John King, the chairman, says the work loads should be sufficient to sustain levels of activity during the remainder of this year at least equal to those achieved in the first six months, when sales totalled £369m compared to £317m.

Mr. King says that Babcock remains confident about the medium and longer term prospects for the utility boiler-making industry, and that power station ordering will be at a higher rate in the second half of the next decade.

The shares rose 10p to 147p yesterday, amid City expectations that Babcock could make profits this year of £40m compared to £32.3m last year.



Mr. John King, chairman of Babcock.

African setback for Bestobell

Bestobell, the engineering and chemical group, p United Kingdom division, is facing a setback in Africa as a result of a 4 per cent fall in the total tax profits from £2.3m in the first half 30, 1978.

A setback in traditional southern Africa accounted for the decline, according to chairman Humphrey Browne. Ex from Malawi were the those from South Africa, he said.

"Real growth and profits in the United Kingdom have not been sufficient to offset the setback in Africa," says Mr. Browne. "The year should benefit from a strong trend in the Kingdom but will be offset by the adverse downturn in the United Kingdom." The group's total profit since 1976 strength of "tight margins" and improvements in engineering sector.

An interim dividend gross has been declared, same as last year. A dividend of 0.13p gross will also be paid, but reduced to 0.12p in advance of making the payment.

Gen Engine

Profit margins are squeezed, competitive chairman of Gen Engineering (Radcliffe), A. Ogden, said at the annual meeting yesterday.

Announcing a change in December 31 to 31, he said, the firm would not share of a full year's profit, but a loss of 19p, he forecast that 1979 would be a year of increasing profits after a predicted £750,000 for the year.

Options

New options will be issued on September 18 of BOC International, EMI, Imperial Group. The options will be issued on November, February, and the following exercise prices: BOC 70p, EMI 240p or 260p, EMI 140p, Imperial 80p or 90p, 240p, 260p or 280p.

heavy across the board, two 30-share index constituents reporting yesterday did much to sustain the momentum.

A strong recovery from UDS was good for a 4p gain to 109p, while beer covering on higher-than-anticipated figures from Turner & Newall lifted the shares by 11p to 189p.

Other leading issues tagged along with rises of 4p to 477p in ICI, 5p to 742p in Beecham, a like amount to 642p in Glaxo and a 2p upturn in Unilever to 600p. Tate & Lyle advanced a further 8p to 194p as hopes grew that the second (and largest) interim dividend will be maintained next Wednesday.

Marks of 6.519—encouraging against recent performance—still look low when compared with the level of business undertaken in previous bull markets but they reflect the sheer size of individual orders.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Babcock & Wilcox (I)	368.9(316.9)	17.2(16.2)	—	2.9(2.1)	23/10	(4.8)
Bentley Ind (I)	2.8(2.2)	0.0(0.1)	—	—	—	—
Bestobell (I)	4.3(5.2)	3.2(3.5)	—	0.8(0.8)	1/12	(2.9)
Biddle Higgs (I)	47.4(40.7)	2.4(2.7)	—	3.7(3.6)	6/10	(9.4)
Biddle Higgs (I)	6.9(5.7)	0.6(0.4)	—	2.2(2.0)	—	—
B. & D. Inv (I)	—	1.0(0.9)	—	1.0(1.0)	19/10	(1.0)
Black & Edgington (I)	26.7(18.2)	1.1(1.1)	—	2.2(2.0)	3/11	(3.2)
Burnham Oil (I)	47.9(42.5)	4.0(3.6)	—	4.0(3.6)	5/12	(1.6)
Burnham Oil (I)	56.8(52.0)	1.1(0.9)	—	1.6(1.5)	5/12	(1.6)
Clark (F)	46.7(39.7)	1.9(1.0)	—	4.1(3.6)	21/10	5.7(5.1)
Corinthian (I)	2.5(1.6)	0.2(0.1)	—	0.3(0.2)	31/10	(0.7)
Eibar Ind (I)	26.6(22.3)	1.1(0.9)	—	4.0(3.5)	—	—
Ernest Jones (I)	34.2(28.7)	0.7(0.5)	—	3.6(3.1)	3/11	5.4(4.8)
Montfort (K&L) (I)	4.7(4.4)	0.2(0.2)	—	0.2(0.2)	28/11	(13.1)
Nigerian Elec (I)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roma Tea (F)	3.2(1.9)	0.9(0.7)	—	22.5(17.5)	24/10	22.5(17.5)
Petroleum Grp (I)	5.4(5.1)	0.3(0.3)	—	1.1(1.1)	1/12	(4.5)
Petroleum Grp (I)	29.4(27.9)	1.0(1.0)	—	1.0(1.0)	30/10	(6.5)
Steeltyl (I)	126.4(120.2)	10.2(12.5)	—	2.3(2.2)	24/11	(4.3)
Thomas Tilling (I)	478.7(388.7)	27.0(22.0)	—	8.0(7.7)	—	—
Turner & Newall (I)	271.2(195.6)	21.5(23.2)	—	10.1(10.0)	24/11	—
U.D.S. Grp (I)	369.6(139.3)	9.1(4.4)	—	3.6(1.7)	20/2	—
J. Walker (Gold) (F)	17.3(14.7)	3.1(2.6)	—	1.4(1.3)	3/11	2.4(2.13)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.15. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net of tax. Loss: ; After extraordinary items; c: Forecast.

Australia still a problem to CI

By Richard Allen

Results from Carpenters International, Britain's largest carpet manufacturer, are still being savaged by seemingly dire problems in Australia.

Overall, the group's pre-tax profits have fallen 74 per cent on last year, with the loss of last year to £1.13m in the six months to July 1.

But the Australian subsidiary, Pacific Carpets International, which was the main cause of last year's profits plunge from £3.71m to £1.33m, has once again failed to live up to the board's expectations.

Losses there in the first-half amounted to almost £1.4m, compared with a £3.3m loss for the last full year and take the total drain on CI's resources over the last 31 years from Australia to almost £8m.

CI, however, is sticking doggedly to hopes that profitability can be restored, particularly in the Australian government, for tariff barriers to prevent dumping, particularly by Canada.

The group states that the actual trading deficit has now been much reduced with more than a quarter of the first-half deficit due to one-off and-for-all reorganization and rationalization moves.

Pointing out that positive progress is being made, Mr. Roger Wake, chairman, says that much now depends on the traditionally busy sales period running up to the Christmas holidays.

Elsewhere, the group reports a steady improvement in profits in New Zealand, where the worst of the carpet recession seems to be over. At home the group claims that after a 5 per cent volume increase in the first-half demand has turned up encouragingly.

Having passed last year's final, the group returns to the dividend list with a same-as-again interim payment of 2.5p gross.

James Walker at £3m pre-tax

James Walker Goldsmith and Silverman, which has more than 170 retail outlets, has increased pre-tax profits by 16 per cent to £3m for the year to April 30, 1978.

With the interim of 1.49p, and the proposed final of 2.05p, the maximum dividend will be 3.5p, compared with 3.22p last year.

The results show a substantial increase over the first half, when pre-tax profits amounted to £883,000. But this period did not include the Christmas season which is the group's principal time of activity. Turnover for 1978 was up to a record £12.2m from £11.6m in 1977, reported by the chairman, Mr. Gerald Sanders.

Courtaulds for J Compton

By Michael Clark

After fending off several unwanted approaches, J. Compton, Sons & Webb (Holdings), maker and distributor of uniforms, has at last allowed itself to be wooed by the giant textile group Courtaulds.

In an agreed bid worth £11.7m for 69.1p a share, Courtaulds is offering four shares for every seven Compton and 75p cash for every 4.9 per cent preference share.

The bid came too late last night to make any difference to the share price, and while Compton remained unchanged at 121p, Courtaulds slipped 1p to 121p.

A statement from Courtaulds said that the board regarded

the bid as a logical step in the development of its clothing business at home and overseas. For a number of years the two groups have enjoyed excellent trading relationships and Courtaulds had assured the Compton board that it will be allowed to trade as a separate entity within the group.

Compton and its financial advisers, Hill Samuel, consider the terms to be fair and reasonable and recommend shareholders to accept. The Compton directors intend to accept in respect of their own beneficial holding amounting to 2.7 per cent.

Compton has made a forecast of pre-tax profits for the full year to December 31, of £2m, compared with £1.82m in 1977.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Holiday Inns Overseas Capital Corporation 8% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 3.01 of the Indenture dated as of October 15, 1970 between Holiday Inns Overseas Capital Corporation and Holiday Inns, Inc., Guarantor and Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Trustee (the "Indenture"), \$122,000 principal amount of Holiday Inns Overseas Capital Corporation 8% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures due 1985 (the "Debentures") have been called for redemption on October 15, 1978 (the "Redemption Date") through the operation of the Sinking Fund at 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8% per annum to the Redemption Date. Pursuant to Section 3.04 of the Indenture, the Trustee has selected for redemption on October 15, 1978 the following Debentures to wit:

\$1,000 COUPON DEBENTURES, EACH BEARING THE PREFIX "M"

15	1823	4010	6880	9238	11116
125	1901	4190	7030	9332	11185
150	1939	4304	7138	9400	11235
180	2152	4410	7268	9489	11290
231	2189	4466	7398	9514	11459
300	2306	4520	7533	9711	11602
356	2393	4560	7642	9857	11843
441	2414	4508	7720	9907	11941
559	2498	4508	7829	10072	11995
683	2554	4516	7895	10125	12075
833	2602	4525	8001	10176	12121
888	2721	4512	8078	10288	12187
925	2953	4514	8127	10338	12247
1092	3030	4503	8254	10438	12508
1232	3126	4546	8299	10492	12583
1343	3291	4603	8431	10548	12732
1443	3346	4624	8501	10705	12835
1549	3479	4645	8579	10844	13038
1643	3888	4645	8646	10972	13223
1756	3930	4691	9064	11081	14170
		6672	9129		

On October 15, 1978 the Debentures designated above will become due and payable and are required to be presented and surrendered for redemption and payment on or after said date at any of the main offices of the following places for payment:

Citibank, N.A. Corporate Trust Department 111 Wall Street New York, NY 10005 U.S.A.	Citibank, N.A. Main Office Amsterdam, Netherlands	Citibank, N.A. Main Office Frankfurt am Main Federal Republic of Germany	Citibank, N.A. Main Office Milan, Italy
Citibank, N.A. Main Office Brussels, Belgium	Citibank, N.A. City Office London, England	Citibank, N.A. Main Office Zurich, Switzerland	
Citibank, N.A. Main Office Geneva, Switzerland		Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, N.V. Main Office Amsterdam, Netherlands	
Citibank, N.A. Main Office Paris, France		Westdeutsches Bank Girozentrale Main Office Düsseldorf Federal Republic of Germany	Citibank, N.A. Main Office Luxembourg, S.A.
		Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Main Office Luxembourg	
Bank of America NT & SA Main Office London, England	Bank of America NT & SA Main Office Brussels, Belgium		

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Steelley down 22pc
half-time

Primary Unsworth
reel trading conditions
led to a 22 per cent
re-ax profits to £10.1m
Steelley group, manu-
facturer and distributor
of refractories and
supplies for the first
half to June 30, 1978,
the forecast is only for
a figure in the second
half of about £20m—
on last year's profits
of £10.1m.

construction had fallen by 20
per cent since 1977, although
management changes should
take effect after the year-end.
United Kingdom operations
which provide the bulk of
profits also showed a reduction
in profits because of the
depressed world demand for
refractories. But the minerals
and chemicals sector enabled
divisional profits to reach
£9.4m compared with £11.2m
during the same period last
year. The difficulties in the
United Kingdom and Euro-
pean divisions meant that trading
margins were reduced from
10.2 to 8 per cent. Sales
increased by £6m to £126.3m.
Canadian results recovered
from last year's setback with a
£500,000 increase to £1.6m as
distribution businesses im-
proved their performance.

Strong growth at Thos Tilling

By Ronald Pullen
For once with a conglomerate
like Thos Tilling, efficient
cytaders are firing together to
keep the building materials,
medical supplies publishing, in-
surance (and much more
besides) group in a strong
growth phase.
Pre-tax profits in the six
months to the end of June have
maintained the momentum of
late, showing a 23 per cent
increase to £27m with around
£1m of the £5m improvement
coming from the recent acquisi-
tive bout.
Broadly speaking the upturn
has been concentrated in the
consumer end of Tilling's spec-
trum of industries with medical
supplies and builders merchant-
ing strong performers. Cornhill
Insurance's performance has
been more modest especially
after the rapid growth of the
last three years with the declin-
ing rate of inflation trimming

the benefit from investment.
All the same, despite a near
quarter sales gain to £480m,
trading profits have moved up
from £27.4m to only £31.1m and
much of the gain at the pre-tax
level comes from the reduction
in interest charges from £5.4m
to £4.1m thanks to last year's
£32m rights issue. Borrowings
to finance the higher level of
business have started to creep
up, but despite the recent £22m
cash shopping spree gearing is
little higher than last year's 20
per cent.
Tilling's strategy remains to
build up its assets outside the
building sector and the United
Kingdom, and with £100m ear-
marked for US expansion and
only some £30m spent so far, it
still has its work cut out to
find suitable purchases. The
latest acquisitions will bring a
little more lift to the second
half and pre-tax profits should
emerge the right side of £65m



Sir Robert Taylor, chairman of
Thos Tilling.

for a prospective fully-taxed p/e
ratio of just under 10 at 142p,
down 5p yesterday, and a yield
of 5 per cent.

Corinthian Holdings
still making progress

By Michael Clark
The progress achieved last
year at Corinthian Holdings,
the financial services group
with interests in the textile
industry, have been maintained
during the current year.
Interim figures from Corin-
thian, which suffered heavy
losses in the banking crisis of
1974, show pre-tax profits
increased by 51 per cent to
£227,000 for the six months
to June 30. Earnings a share
also increased from 1.56p to
2.30p.
An interim dividend of 0.52p
gross has been declared cor-
responding with the corre-
sponding period.
Last year the group reported
a turnaround of £531,000 into
pre-tax profits of £506,000,
which was after crediting
£146,000, against a debit of
£111,000.
The board stated that all
divisions within the group have

traded satisfactorily so far this
year.
A breakdown of the group
profit, before loan stock
interest and group overheads,
shows that the best perfor-
mance was in the printing
division with profits of £65,000,
against nil last time.
Next came the merchant
banking side with an increase
of 64 per cent to £23,000 over
last time, while the retailing
side has increased its perfor-
mance by £29,000 to £44,000.
Corinthian's biggest contribu-
tor to overall profits was the
textiles division which has in-
creased its share from £72,000
to £90,000.
Turnover of the group for the
first half moved ahead
from £1.69m to £2.6m.
During the year, the group
increased the capability of its
printing division with the
acquisition of Convent, a
coloured printing company.

Outlook is
good at
LMS group

Lord Rayne, chairman of Lon-
don Merchant Securities says in
his annual statement that with
the exceptional degree of liqui-
dity and asset strength which the
group has now achieved, the
prospects for continued growth
are "highly encouraging".
While the effect of the disposal
of 51.7 per cent, at Carlton
Industries will initially be to
reduce substantially pre-tax pro-
fit, there will be an improve-
ment in both the distributable
profit and cash flow available
to LMS itself.
In addition to the projected
growth in income from prop-
erties, further increases should be
forthcoming as the proceeds of
the Carlton sale are deployed,
as well as from the investment
in Century Power and Light
and the other activities.
He expects the group's in-
come from investment property
to rise from £2.8m to £5.5m
in the next five years.

The
V.I.P.
county for
industry

Glamorgan's Valuable
Investment Points rank second
for you, the industrialist.

I.P. status
The closest
opment Area to London—
lies along the M4. and
urs by rail.

I.P. status
s: Ample labour
resources with an excellent
of industrial relations.

I.P. status
s: A £13 million factory
programme over the
three years.

I.P. status
s: 250,000 square feet of
ice factory space over
next 15 months.

I.P. status
s: A remarkably
live living environment,
dry, sea and unspoilt
rside.

**South
Glamorgan
V.I.P. county**
ect: Rhodri Morgan,
trial Development Officer,
ly Headquarters,
hone 0222 499022.

Bad summer but orders up at Berwick Timpo

Profits were down slightly in
the first half at Berwick Timpo,
the toy group, but Mr. J. D.
Oakley, the chairman, says that
the order position is healthy and
he is confident that margins and
profits will show a consid-
erable improvement for the
full year.
Lower despatches of spring
and summer lines—following
the bad summer weather—
trimmed sales from £5.27m to
£4.9m, and pre-tax profits from
£403,000 to £371,000 for the six
months to June 30.
Earnings a share are 3.22p
against 3.5p, and the dividend
is raised from 1.21p gross to
1.31p.

ARROW LIFE
Arrow Life, the S-States
Walker Insurance subsidiary, sold
the £2,000-plus American
holding company, Gulf & Western
in April, has just been re-
launched as Providence Capital.
Barings Brothers have been
appointed as investment managers
in the £70m life company which
has 60,000 policyholders.

CAVENHAM
Consolidated sales £1.66m
(£1.7m) in year to March 30.
Distributable profit £22.7m
(£20.8m). Company is a subsidiary
of Generale Occidentale SA.

J. JARVIS AND SONS
Chairman says in his annual
statement that in spite of the con-
tinuing shortage of work in indus-
try, group is now much busier
than it has been in the past two
years and he expects the down-
ward trend in turnover to be
reversed in current year.

K. O. BOARDMAN INT.
Chairman states in annual re-
port that turnover for the first
part of the current year is run-
ning at a higher level. There is
a marked improvement in li-
quidity with bank borrowings
reduced by almost one third to
£3.03m.

OIL EXPLORATION
Sales proceeds for half-year to
30 June: United Kingdom, £1.5m,
United States, £1.25m,
(£1.33m). Total pre-tax
profit, £1.14m (£1.01m).

ALEXANDER DUCKHAM
Pre-tax loss for half-year to
June 30, £240,000 (profit
£248,000). Loss was primarily due
to fierce competition, and pro-
vision for severance payments fol-
lowing closure of Hammersmith
works.

HAW PAR BROTHERS
Group net loss \$975,000 (Singa-
pore) (profit \$2,740m) for six
months to June 30. Turnover
\$69.74m (\$59.79m).

BRITISH BUILDING
Mr. E. A. Dubois, chairman of
British Building and Engineering
Appliances, reports in his annual
statement that turnover for the
first quarter of the current year
is up nearly 30 per cent and pro-
fits "are more hopeful than
they have been for a long time".

BARCLAYS
Following on from the recent
\$50m export credit facility, Bar-
clays Bank International and Petro-
leum Finance (Petrofin) have
signed a \$25m five-year Eurodollar
loan. The funds are to be used to
help finance Petrofin's capital invest-
ment programme for 1978. Petrofin
is the state-owned oil and gas ex-
ploration and production agency
in Mexico.

ROMAI TEA HOLDINGS
Turnover for year to December
31, last, £5.24m (£1.95m). Pre-tax
profit, £316,000 (£57,000). Total
gross payment, 33.5p (26.51p).

LEX SERVICE
Lex Service Group's rights is-
sue of 10.62m ordinary shares
taken up for 9.92m shares (93.41
per cent).

WAGON INDUSTRIAL
Wagon Industrial Holdings' chair-
man, Mr. C. Leslie Smith,
reports in his annual statement
that he is confident that trading
results should show further im-
provement.

MONTFORT
Turnover of Montfort (Knitting
Mills) rose from £4.4m to £4.71m.
Pre-tax profits up from £217,000
to £259,000.

AMAX ISSUE
Amax Inc and its subsidiary,
Amax Canada Development, have
completed a private financing
with the Royal Bank of Canada

for US\$100m under which Amax
issued 2m shares of non-conver-
tible series "D" preferred stock.

REED INDUSTRIES
Reed Consolidated Industries
(subsidiary of Reed International)
reports group sales for half-year
to June 30 of \$A103.35m
(\$A103.62m). Pre-tax profit,

Turnover for year to April 30
up from £1.95m to £2.61m and
pre-tax profits from £269,000 to
£370,000. Total gross dividend up
from 2.59p to 2.85p maximum
allowed.

CENTREWAY
Mr. A. J. Cross, the chairman,
reports in his annual statement
that given Centreway's preferen-
tial dividend commitment and the
group's trading prospects, the
board's present intention would be
to limit any rise in the ordinary
dividend for the forthcoming year
to 10 per cent—even if dividend
restraint is removed or relaxed in
the future.

JONES, STROUD (HOLDINGS)
Mr. Philip L. Jones, the chair-
man, reports that unless there are
unforeseen developments, he
expects that current profits will
"comfortably exceed" those of
last year.

MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL
Mr. E. G. Wilcox, the chairman,
reports in his annual statement

that the company has made a
"very encouraging start" in the
current year. Cash sales for the
first 19 weeks show an increase
of 21.8 per cent.

SIGNAL COS
Beverly Hills, Calif.—Signal Cos
Inc said its subsidiary, Signal
Landmark Properties, has agreed
to sell two subsidiary Hawaii cor-
porations to Cambridge Properties
of Vancouver for an undisclosed
sum. The two subsidiaries own an
18,000 acre leasehold and operate
a village resort in Hawaii.—A.P.
Dow Jones.

BOYBOURNE
Company has received accep-
tances for 93.4 per cent of shares
of W. Henshall & Sons (Addis-
stone). The offer will close on
September 22.

ICPC-CRIST SYSTEMS
ICPC has provided a £30,000
financial package for Crist Sys-
tems, makers of visual display
units for computer industry.

STANDARD CHARTERED
The Export Credits Guarantee
Department has guaranteed the
repayment and funding for a
£5.6m loan which Standard Char-
tered Merchant Bank, acting on
behalf of Standard Chartered
Bank, has made available to ECL
Limited, Botswana. This is the
first ECGD-guaranteed buyer-
credit loan to Botswana.

Takeovers
boost
Black & E

Another record result seems
likely for Black and Edginton,
the Port Glasgow-based camp-
ing, caravan and workwear
group. In the first half of this
year, pre-tax profits rose by
29.8 per cent to £1.54m on
turnover 47 per cent ahead at
£26.73m. Raising the interim
dividend, gross, from the equiva-
lent of 3.03p to 3.27p, the board
represents it is hopeful the full
year's profits will show a
"reasonable improvement"
over 1977's peak £2.66m before
tax.
Trading has been fairly good
in most areas of activity,
although a large part of the in-
creased turnover is from new
equilibrations. The extent of the
loss-making of one of these,
Johnsons of Great Yarmouth,
which Black bought at the start
of the year, was worse than
expected.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS (%)	Offer	Offer	Offer	Offer	Offer
Australia 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Austria 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Belgium 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Canada 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
France 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Germany 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Italy 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Japan 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Netherlands 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Spain 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Sweden 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Switzerland 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
UK 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 8 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 7 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 6 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 5 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 4 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 3 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 2 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 1 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
US 0 1980	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

A picture of
Reckitt & Colman
earning its money.

Every day people all over the world
eat, drink, wash their hair, clean their
teeth, shine their shoes, do housework,
get headaches, take up hobbies, catch
colds, and bring up babies.

And every day Reckitt & Colman
helps them do these things.

Because in over 120 countries
Reckitt & Colman makes and sells
products which are necessary or useful
for basic day to day living.

Products which vary from Colman's
mustards, to Robinson's soft drinks,
Gale's honey, Disprin, Dettol, Cherry
Blossom shoe polish, Mr Sheen,
Steradent, Harpic and Winsor & Newton
artists' paints.

In fact this great range of products
coupled with almost total worldwide
coverage of markets has enabled us to
do well in the first half of '78—in spite
of extremely difficult trading conditions.

Sales were up to £302 million, an 8.4%
increase over the same period last year.
Profit before tax rose by 9.9% to
£31 million for the same period.

	1978 £ million	% increase over 1977
Sales to customers	302.09	8.4
Profit before tax	31.00	9.9
Earnings per share	27.0p	8.9

If you'd like to receive a copy of
the Chairman's Interim Report to
shareholders, please write to
Reckitt & Colman, Freeport, London
W4 2BR. (Postage is paid. Please do not
stamp your envelope).

UDS GROUP
LIMITED

One of the UK's largest retailing groups whose trading names include
Richard Shops, John Giffier, William Thompson and Alders Department Stores.
**Consolidated Interim Financial Statement
for the 26 weeks ended 29th July, 1978**

	1978*	1977*	1977/78
	£000	£000	£000
TURNOVER (excluding VAT)	169,587	139,326	331,269
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	9,102	4,400	19,158
DIVIDENDS	3,509	3,204	7,781

* Unaudited

CHAIRMAN'S INTERIM STATEMENT

Turnover for the six month period produced an increase of £30.261 million or
21.7 per cent on the previous year's corresponding period; Profit before
taxation at £9,102 million shows an increase of £4,702 million. All Divisions
performed well and have contributed without exception to this result.

MULTIPLE SHOPS The expansion of our multiple chains remains a
continous operation with the aim of further increasing the geographical
coverage and market share of our various businesses. In the first six months of
the current year 15 additional shop units have been opened and 10 relocated or
extended. We have firm plans to open a further 22 shops in the second half year.

DEPARTMENT STORES Building extensions at our Bromley and Cardiff
stores are on schedule. Despite the temporary disturbance which construction
work inevitably causes, the Division as a whole has again made excellent
progress. The building of the new store in Chatham is well under way and
should be ready for trading in Autumn 1979. We have recently acquired a
property adjoining our Sutton store where the selling space will be
considerably increased by the integration of the two buildings.

HOME SHOPPING The success of the drive to increase our customer and
agency base in Direct Home Sales and Mail Order has already resulted in a
much improved sales performance. This will be reflected in future profits.

EXPORT AND OVERSEAS Every opportunity is being taken to extend our
representation in our worldwide activity of Duty-Free shops on ships and in
airports.
Our associated company Mobil Hubner of West Berlin with its 7 specialist
furniture stores continues to make steady progress.

OUTLOOK Group sales in the first 6 weeks of the second half year have
maintained a favourable trend. With the further increase in disposable incomes
which will follow the tax rebates in November we look forward to good
Autumn and Christmas sales. This encouraging prospect and the results so far
enable me to reaffirm that a significant improvement in the full year's profit
can be expected.
In the meantime, your Directors have declared an increased interim dividend of
2.3p (2.1p) per Ordinary Stock Unit. Dividend warrants will be payable
on 20th February, 1979 to stockholders appearing on the register on
12th January, 1979.

Copies of the last annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from
The Secretary, Marble Arch House, Seymour Street, London W1A 2BY (01-262 7755).

-Stepping Stones-Non-Secretarial-Secretarial & General-Tempting Times-

NON-SECRETARIAL

The Telesales IF

- IF you are bored with the humdrum job you're doing, and tired of travelling hours each day,
- IF you would like reward for skill and effort, and want a chance to earn unlimited pay,
- IF you want to work for a reputable company, the largest of its kind in the UK,
- IF you want initial and continuous training to help you phone and sell throughout the day,
- IF you are in your 20's or your 30's, are articulate, can make your meaning clear,
- IF you have two or more O levels, and live in Ham-smith, or near,
- IF you speak well, are lively and ambitious, and like the carrot, but don't need the stick,
- IF you can sell the need for safety training, then all you need to do is stop and pick your time to ring

01-741 1231, Ext 250
and ask for Helen Kellman between 9.15-5.00

NURSING OFFICER

Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd.

Require a Nursing Officer to take charge of the Clinic which provides a health and welfare service to staff employed by the company. Applicants should have S.R.N. qualification and Occupational Health Nursing experience would be an advantage. We offer excellent conditions of employment and salary according to the Royal College of Nursing Scales.

Applications in writing giving details of education, training and experience should be sent to:

The Personnel Executive

Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd.

24 Jermyn Street,

London, W.1.

INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

We are looking for an intelligent, well educated, happy person to help in our busy and expanding international information department. Previous experience not essential, but must have helpful approach to deal with interesting enquiries on a wide variety of topics and be willing to work hard. Salary negotiable. If you are 18-35 and feel a career in advertising is for you, please contact Judi Yenn at 387 9311.

Amnesty International requires PROGRAM ASSISTANT

To work within the coordination of the international campaign for human rights, the person will be responsible for liaison with the media, public relations, and other members of the staff. The work involves a wide variety of tasks, including the preparation of press releases, the organization of public events, and the maintenance of a high standard of administrative skills and an ability to work as part of a team.

Salary £2,167 p.a. Closing date September 1978.

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